

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. O. W. Miller, Pastor.
Services at 10:30 o'clock a. m. and 7 p. m. Sun-
day school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting every
Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All are cor-
dially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. G. L.
Graham, Pastor. Regular services every
2nd and 4th Sunday in the month at 10:30 a.
m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10
o'clock of Sabbath. A. L. Taylor, Secy.
Prayer meeting every Wednesday
evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev.
A. P. W. Becker, Pastor. Services every Sun-
day at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Wednes-
day at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—
Rev. J. J. Whitely, Pastor. Services every Sun-
day at 10:30 a. m. except the third Sunday each
month. Sunday school at 1 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father
H. Webster. Regular services the 2nd Sunday
in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 286, F. & A. M.
meets in regular communication on Thursday
evening on or before the full of the moon.
J. E. MEYER, Secy.

M. J. HURN, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. O. F., meets the
second and fourth Saturdays in each month.
A. L. POND, Post Com.

J. O. HANSON, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 182, meets on
the 1st and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the af-
ternoon. Mrs. J. M. JONES, President.

JULIA FOUNDER, Secy.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 324.
Meets every third Tuesday in each month.
J. E. MEYER, H. R.

A. TAYLOR, Secy.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 127.
Meets every Tuesday evening.

JOSEPH PATTERSON, N. G.
C. O. McCULLOUGH, Secy.

BUTLER POST, No. 21, Union Life Guards,
meet every first and third Saturday evening
in W. R. C. hall. H. DOUGHERTY, Captain.
P. D. BROWN, Adjutant.

CHAWFORD TENT, E. O. T. M., No. 124.
Meets every Saturday evening.

J. J. COLLIN, Com.
T. NOLAN, R. E.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-
ERN STAR, No. 53, meets Wednesday evening on
or before the full of the moon.
Mrs. A. G. GRIFFIN, W. M.

Mrs. FRED NARRIN, Secy.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 730—Meets
second and last Wednesday of each month.
J. WOODBURN, R. M.

R. WISNER, R. S.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 64, I. O. T. M.—Meets
every first and third Saturday evening.

Mrs. G. G. GRIFFIN, Secy.
Mrs. F. WALDE, Record Keeper.

REGULAR CONVOCAION OF PORTAGE
LODGE, No. 141, E. of P., meets in Castle Hall
the first and third Wednesday of each month.
R. A. POND, K. of R. S.

L. T. WRIGHT, C. C.

GRAYLING COUNCIL, No. R. & S. M.,
will hold their regular convocation on Friday, on
or before the full of the moon.

JULIUS K. MEYER, T. J. M.
F. L. MICHELSON, Secy.

REPORT BY WILSON.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE REVIEWS HIS YEAR'S WORK.

Declares There Has Been Progress in
the Department—Tree-Planting and
Road Building Among Reforms—The
Weather Service Has Been Extended.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has
made his annual report for 1899. The
report shows that the department has
been successful in many of its
bureau are briefly outlined as follows:

Weather Bureau.—The extension of
the weather bureau service around the Carib-
bean Sea has been abundantly success-
ful.

Division of Chemistry.—This division
is becoming a necessity to every department
of the Government. An interesting in-
quiry has been made into the change
which takes place in the composition of
grains grown repeatedly on the same soil.

Division of Entomology.—Since Dr.
Howard has shown the success of spraying
trees on the Pacific coast how to get the
fruit, fertilized, there is good reason to
believe that in a few years we shall ob-
tain our fine figs from that locality.

Division of Botany.—The department
is gathering information regarding the life
history of the plants that supply com-
merce with India rubber and gutta-percha,
and should, however, be planted in the
direction, it will seek the plant zones in
our island possessions where these com-
modities may be produced.

Biological Survey.—Plants and animals
thrive and produce best where they are
most at home. The biological survey is
endeavoring to find the most congenial
conditions for our plants and animals.

**Division of Vegetable Physiology and
Pathology.**—The hybridizing of grains is
being conducted by the division of vege-
table physiology and pathology with a
view to securing varieties (rust-resistant,
drought-resistant and cold-resistant) bet-
ter suited to our varied soils and cli-
mates.

Division of Pomology.—This division
continues to experiment in many locali-
ties throughout the country with fruit-
bearing trees, plants and vines. For ex-
ample, 119 varieties of the finer table
grapes of Europe have been grafted on
Phylloxera-resistant American stocks and
sent to North Carolina and Florida.

Division of Forestry.—The division of
forestry is introducing practical and pay-
ing forestry on a large scale among lum-
bermen and extensive experimentation in
tree planting is being conducted with
cooperation on the part of those interest-
ed in woodcraft in several States.

Division of Soils.—The irrigation farm-
er of the West is being helped by the
mapping and extending investigation of
alkali soils and by the reclamation of in-
jured or abandoned land, many acres of
which have become sterile through the
injurious use of water.

Division of Agronomy.—Cropping re-
quires the organic material in the soil.
Long-continued cropping renders the soil
unproductive. Grasses and legumes are
the best agencies for restoring this or-
ganic matter. The division of agronomy
is experimenting with home and for-
eign grasses and legumes.

Office of Experiment Stations.—Co-op-
eration between the department and the
experiment stations becomes closer every
year. Assistance from the States is in-
creasing and the farmers of the several
States are appreciating their station work
more and more. Experimentation in
Alaska has begun with congressional aid.

Office of Public Road Inquiries.—There
is great interest at the present time in
the public highways of the country. Ex-
tensive experimentation is being conduct-
ed by the department in cooperation with
local authorities in building sample roads
from the materials found in different lo-
calities, and in the laying of steel track.

Division of Publications.—During the
year 603 publications were issued and
over 7,000,000 copies distributed among
the people.

Section of Foreign Markets.—Shows
rapid growth of American commerce in
all parts of the world. We continue to
sell raw material to foreign countries
from which they manufacture high-sell-
ing articles.

Bureau of Animal Industry.—The work
of this bureau increases rapidly. No in-
spection was conducted last year at 138
animals in forty-one cities. The ante-
mortem inspections were 53,223,170,
while the number in 1892 was 3,809,450.
The third year of experimentation with
hog cholera shows that from 75 to 80 per-
cent of hogs injected with serum are
saved.

Division of Statistics.—Fifty thousand
crop reporters keep the division of statis-
tics informed regarding the condition of
our staple crops and every effort is be-
ing made to promptly give the people the
facts as they are found.

Gardens and Grounds.—The grounds of
the department and its extensive green-
houses serve a useful purpose, more than
100,000 plants and bulbs, all of economic
value, having been distributed during the
year by the superintendent.

The Secretary then reviews in some de-
tail the work of the several bureaus, di-
visions and offices of the department. He
lays stress on the great services rendered
by the weather bureau to commerce and
agriculture and by the bureau of animal
industry to the stock growers of the coun-
try.

He makes a strong plea for the wide
extension of the forestry work, for
which he urges greatly increased ap-
propriations. He dwells at some length on
the losses due to the injudicious use of
water in alkali lands of the irrigated re-
gions and pleads for a special appropria-
tion of \$10,000 for the investigation of
the subject.

Much work has also been undertaken
on behalf of tobacco, looking to a wide
substitution as possible of home grown
for imported product, by improving the
quality of the former.

He congratulates the country on the
increasing co-operation between the de-
partment and the State experiment sta-
tions in many lines of important work,
and strongly urges special appropriations
to establish agricultural experiment sta-
tions in Hawaii, the Philippine Islands
and Porto Rico.

SLAUGHTER AT MODDER RIVER.

Terrible British-Boer Battle Near Kim- berley Lasts Ten Hours.

The supreme test of strength between
the Boers and British in western Cape
Colony occurred Tuesday, when Gen.
Lord Methuen's column, advancing to re-
lieve Kimberley, was opposed by the
main Boer force of the Modder river,
twenty-five miles south of Kimberley.
The action, commenced with the artillery,
mounted infantry and the guards on the
right and the Ninth brigade on the left,
Methuen's force attacked the Boer posi-
tion with a widely extended formation
supported by artillery. Gen. Methuen
found himself in front of the whole Boer
force, comprising 8,000 men, with two
large guns, four Krupp and other pieces.
The naval brigade rendered great assist-
ance from the railway. After desperate
hard fighting, lasting ten hours, the Brit-
ish, without food or water, under a burn-
ing sun, made the enemy quit his posi-
tion. That the slaughter was enormous
cannot be doubted. Gen. Methuen him-
self was wounded and Col. Northcott and
Lieut. Col. Stopford are among the dead.
In the short space of seven days Gen.
Lord Methuen, with a British force of
7,000 men, marched fifty-three miles and
fought three important battles on the
western border of the Orange Free State.
In each of these engagements the British
were victorious, but at a cost that is very
severe to so small a body of combatants.
From the outset the Boers have compell-

ed the British to take the initiative and
storm strong positions defended by mod-
ern artillery and by troops whose desper-
ate valor equals that of the attacking
army.

The advantage claimed by the burghers
through their early declaration of war is
now manifest. It has enabled them to
fight when and where they choose, while
the British, instead of mauling their
troops as the commander for a general ad-
vance, have been forced to dispatch weak
divisions to the relief of the various be-
leaguered garrisons.

So far the British have carried out their
plan of campaign, but at enormous cost.
Every inch of their way has been dis-
rupted by an active, resourceful, wary,
skilful and acquainted with every loope
and vantage ground in the scene of op-
erations. The battle of Modder river,
which lasted ten hours, is described by
the British commander as "one of the
hardest fights in the annals of the British
army."

Such desperate contests are
clearly the long-run to tell when the
Boers, who, however brave, cannot hold
out forever against the grim determina-
tion of the invaders and their great re-
sources of strength.

Re-enforcements are being hurried from
the Cape. Strengthened by these fresh
accessions of horse, foot and artillery,
Gen. Methuen soon will be in a better
position to follow up his costly successes.

BRITAIN WARNS FRANCE.

Plain Words Used in Public by Joseph Chamberlain.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, speak-
ing at Leicester, alluded strongly to state-
ments in the French papers, which he de-
clared were aimed at "what many re-
garded as almost a sacred person—the
Queen"—and which may have serious con-
sequences if our neighbors do not mend
their manners.

The Secretary believed a triple alliance
of the Teutonic race and the two
branches of the Anglo-Saxon race would
be a potent factor in the future history of
the world. It would not necessarily be
an alliance from the viewpoint of states-
manship, which might be altered in ac-
cordance with the changed conditions, but
it would be one which, though they might
not know it, would be to the advantage of
other nations.

Brigands are making raids into Macedo-
nia.

Switzerland's universities have 937
woman students.

London has eighty-five registered and
qualified medical women.

Electricity is suggested as a substitute
for the guillotine in France.

Prices in fashionable London restau-
rants are increasing gradually.

Last year the mission presses of China
sent out 1,470,000 publications.

St. Petersburg and Moscow are now
directly connected by telephone.

Piquette made of American dried ap-
ples is a popular drink in Paris.

Insist for the income tax yielded Great
Britain a revenue of \$22,500,000.

A boat 2,000 years old has been discov-
ered in excavating near Brussels.

Russian explorers are at work in all of
the lesser known parts of Siberia.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is said to
be leading a more respectable life.

The corner at Herefordshire, England,
holds his inquests in the open air.

In Abyssinia smoking is almost un-
known, and is punished as a crime.

Australia is to have a naval reserve
modeled on that of the United States.

In South Africa industrialized sheelion is
the almost universal building material.

Four hundred Belgian miners have
moved to Russia to work in the mines at
Duzet.

Starving peasants in Russia have been
driven to eating the straw thatches of
their huts.

Tunis has been a French province for
eighteen years, but the recent census
shows only 20,000 Frenchmen in the col-
ony.

A MAXIM DETACHMENT IN NATAL.

These troops represent the Natal carbiniers, who took part in the recent en- gagements at Glenos and Elandslangte.



COMING INTO "ACTION FRONT."
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gagements at Glenos and Elandslangte.

BATTLE AT GRAS PAN.

Gen. Methuen Meets Boer Force Ten Miles from Belmont.

Gen. Lord Methuen's force, advancing
to the relief of Kimberley, again met the
Boer army at Gras Pan, ten miles north
of Belmont, Saturday, and a desperate
battle, lasting many hours, ensued. The
engagement was not ended when the offi-
cial report was sent, but it was construed
as a British victory, despite heavy losses,
in which the naval detachment, stood
more than its share. A recapitulation of
the losses by Gen. Methuen's forces at
Gras Pan shows that fifty Boers were
killed and 450 men, including 100
wounded, and 570 missing, making a total
of 2,770. About 400 who are not ac-
counted; it is feared, were killed.

Gen. Methuen's second battle forehad-
ows a hard campaign for the British. The
information sent by correspondents con-
cerning Gen. Joubert's movements is not
altogether reliable, and engagements may
be looked for in unexpected places.

Gen. Joubert, in an interview, declares
the British will be greatly weakened by
their losses, and that a defensive war by
the Boers will result in guerrilla warfare
the British could not long endure.

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plan of campaign, but at enormous cost.
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rupted by an active, resourceful, wary,
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and vantage ground in the scene of op-
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accessions of horse, foot and artillery,
Gen. Methuen soon will be in a better
position to follow up his costly successes.

DEATH OF GEORGE R. DAVIS.

Director General of World's Fair Ex- posed in Chicago.

Col. George R. Davis died at the fam-
ily residence, 692 Washington boulevard,
Chicago, Saturday night. At the bedside
were his wife, his two sons, Benjamin
and George R. Davis, Jr., and his four
daughters, Della, Nellie, Georgia Belle,
Elizabeth, Davis and the attending phy-
sicians, Drs. Patton and Foster.

On Nov. 13 Col. Davis was stricken
with heart trouble and a specialist was
called at once. His patient was found
in a critical condition, but owing to his
great vitality rallied and for several days
there was hope of his recovery. On Sat-
urday, however, he began to sink and an
hour before he passed away he became
unconscious.

Col. Davis was born in Palmer, Mass.,
in 1840. In 1862 he enlisted and was
made a captain in the Eighth Massachu-
setts infantry. Later he entered the
cavalry service and was promoted to
colonelcy. In 1871 he went to Chicago.
He was director general of the World's
Fair.

Buyers Horses for Russia.

Baron Paul Vittinghoff, a representa- tive of Russia, is in this country buying horses for the Russian army. He has already sent 1,000 equines home which he secured in Kentucky and Virginia.

Sent 155,000 Words an Hour.
Additional tests of the Pollak-Virg
system of telegraphy were made Thurs-
day at Chicago. Messages were sent to
Cleveland and back on a continuous cir-
cuit at the rate of 1,000 words an hour,
and to Buffalo at the rate of 155,000
words an hour.

W. J. Murphy has been appointed gen-
eral manager of the Cincinnati Southern
Railroad.

Generals in Cuba report everything
quiet. Gen. Wilson advises the with-
drawal of troops.

FACE DEATH AT SEA.

Complete Collapse of the Most Glaring Swindle of Recent Years.

The "Franklin syndicate" the empty
shell of which the New York police are
now carefully guarding, presents one of
those typical cases of
which will probably
continue to con-
found the lawmak-
er and sadden the
economist until the
millennium.

Of course, the
"syndicate" was a
barrenest swindle.
There was nothing
new in its plan.
Scores of the swin-
dles have been tried
before, and their
course, unaltered, has
been followed by
victims and been
copiously exposed in the newspapers. The
only novelty about the New York case
concerns the circumstance that it out-
did all predecessors in the openly fraudu-
lent character of its scheme. In short,
if promised depositors a return of 10 per-
cent a week to be won in stock exchange
speculation. It actually paid this rate on
deposits for more than a year and at the
time of its collapse is said to have had
on hand something over \$1,000,000. The
wonder is where people of so little sense
got so much money. One day just be-
fore the collapse Miller claimed to have
taken in \$80,000 and paid out \$20,000 in
interest.

Attention was directed to the place,
but, in the absence of complaints, the
police and district attorney were unable
to act. The banks shut down on the
syndicate, however, when depositors be-
gan to demand their money. Miller an-
nounced that he would not pay a dollar without a week's
notice. Later the house was seized and
closed by the police. There were forty
employees in the office when it was seiz-

ed. They were allowed to go. The po-
lice also took charge of \$100,000 cash
Miss Anna Gray, an employee, who lived
in apartments adjoining the building, had
\$10,000 hid away in an old lounge.

The daily mail received at Miller's of-
fice amounted to about three wagon loads.
Nearly every letter contained money. One
of Miller's trusted employees is responsi-
ble for the statement that the Franklin
syndicate man had taken in over \$400,000.
Promoter Miller is indicted and in
hiding. He may be captured and sent to
the penitentiary, but that will neither
reimburse his dupes nor prevent a new
crop of innocents from rushing into the
snare the next time a swindler asks the
privilege of making a fortune for them-
selves out of hand.

"HE" IS A WOMAN.

Prisoner Convicted as Ellis Glenn Is a Woman.

Is a comely young woman in jail at
Hillsboro, Ill., the Ellis Glenn, alleged
forger and fugitive "bridgegroom," who
courted Miss Ella Dukes, or is the pris-
oner Miss Ella Glenn's twin sister imperson-
ating him and ready to suffer the law for
his sake? This question has ag

FROST ON THE PUNKIN.

When the frost is on the punkin and the fiddler's in the shock,
And you hear the 'kooonk and gobble of the struttin' turkey-cock,
And the chinkin' of the guineys, and the chuckin' of the hen,
And the rooster's hallooing as he tips-toe on the fence;
O, it's then the times a feller is a feelin' in at his best,
With the risin' sun to greet him from a night of peaceful rest,
As he leaves the house, bare-headed, and goes out to feed the stock,
When the frost is on the punkin and the fiddler's in the shock.

They's something kind o' heartylke about the atmosphere
When the best of summer's over and the coolin' fall is here—
Of course we miss the flowers and the blossoms on the trees,
And the hummin' of the hummin' birds and buzzin' of the bees;
But the air's so appetizin', and the landscape through the haze
Of a crisp and sunny morning of the early autumn days
Is a picture that no painter has the colorin' in to make—
When the frost is on the punkin and the fiddler's in the shock.

The husky, rusty rustle of the tossels of the corn,
And the raspin' of the tangled leaves, as golden as the morn;
The stubble in the furrows—kind o' lonesome, like, but still
A preachin' sermon to us of the bari's they grewed to fill;
The strawstack in the meadow, and the reaper in the shed;
The horses in their stalls below—the clover overhead;
O, it sets my heart a-chinkin' like the tickin' of a clock,
When the frost is on the punkin and the fiddler's in the shock.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

NAN'S KINDERGARTEN

66 I ever I was thankful I am this minute," said Nan Gray, as she threw herself in an easy chair on the piazza. "It did seem as if school would never end, but everything has an end if you can only wait for it, and this blessed day yields up the term, and now for a good summer's rest from teaching the young idea and all its attendant afflictions."

"Well, dear, are you tired?" said her mother as she entered.

"Tired to death, and I believe I almost wish I might not see a child again until September. Don't, please, don't take any children to board at the cottage this summer, ma."

"Why, Nan Gray, I always thought you loved children."

"So I do, mamma, but after one has eaten a pound of chocolates she doesn't care for any more immediately, does she? Don't you understand?"

"Yes, Nan, I see. We will announce 'No children need apply,' so don't worry."

The next morning Nan and George, with their mother, started for their house at the beach, where they were to take a few boarders. On the steamer sitting near them was a young man with three children and a nurse maid. The youngest child was about a year old, a bright, pretty little thing. The other two were boys, perhaps 3 and 5 years old, with sweet faces and cunning ways.

"Nan," said George, "go and ask him if he doesn't want a nice boarding place for the summer. That's just what you've been looking for in the way of boarders, you know."

Nan flashed a look at her brother, then turned her eyes to the broad expanse of sea, but in spite of herself her thoughts would come back to the group near by. "I wonder where they are going. Where's the mamma? Perhaps she's dead. He does look sad and serious. How lovingly he holds this little boy!" But it was nearly time for her travelers to land, and they began to pick up their bundles and bags.

"Look, Nan, they land here, too. I'll bet a cookie they are coming in answer to that ad for a few boarders you put in the paper. Jolly wouldn't it be a joke on you, though, sis?" And George chuckled heartily.

"Dear me, I ought to have added, 'No children,' but I forgot. Do you suppose they can be coming to our house, ma?"

"Time will tell, Nan," said her mother, smiling. They walked briskly on and reached their house a few minutes in advance of the "kindergarten party," as Nan's brother called it.

Looking around, they observed the gentlemen evidently inquiring the way somewhere. He had stopped the local fish merchant, and from all appearances was being directed to the Gray cottage. In a moment came a ring at the door, to which George responded. "Does Mrs. Gray live here?" inquired the stranger, who was leading the little boy of 3 or 4. Closely following was another boy two or three years older, and the nurse with the baby girl on her arms.

George, though intensely amused at Nan's predicament, invited the party in very politely, and spoke to his mother.

Nan, who had dropped into a chair in the further part of the room, sat gazing out of the window into the orchard. She heard the gentleman introduce himself as Mr. Bailey and tell her mother that he had seen the advertisement in the paper. His wife died about a year ago, and since that time his mother had been with him and looked after his little ones and directed the servants. But illness in her own home had called her there, and for the summer at least she must remain away. After seeing the "ad" yesterday he decided this morning to give the babies a sail down the harbor and see if any arrangement for a summer home could be made in case a suitable place was found. The doctor had advised the seashore, and he wanted them near enough the city so he could see them every day. "I assure you they are good children," Mrs. Gray and Nurse Mary will see that they trouble no one. I will pay you well if you will let them have a home with you for a while."

Motherly Mrs. Gray would have said "yes" immediately to his pleading, but she remembered her promise to Nan. Extending herself, she beckoned Nan into a side room. "Well, Nan, you have heard the plot, what do you say?"

"Oh, dear," said Nan, "I don't see how we can say 'no' with these little motherless things right before us. I had only been a little wiser on watching that

IN THE LAST DITCH.

ad. I know how anxious you are to take the whole brood under your wing, and I know too well what its shelter means to urge you to say no, when your heart says 'yes, you dear mother soul!'"

So the little family stayed many weeks. Papa Bailey coming down every night. And so dear did they become to Nan that it was only with feelings of sadness that she thought of their leaving.

It was the last Saturday of vacation. Nan had taken Baby May into the hammock in the orchard and had sung her to sleep in her arms. "You little darling, I wish I might keep you always," she whispered, as she gazed down into the sweet, rosy little face.

Looking up she saw bending over the hammock baby's papa. "I wish I dared to say the same thing to you, Nan," whispered he, as he looked into Nan's blushing face. "I have wished so many times this summer that I might always have you near. Won't you give up your large school and take a smaller one? We will be good pupils."

"I am not used to mixed grades," said Nan, mischievously, "but will try it if you wish it very much. But I must tell you a little story first. Perhaps you won't care for such a teacher then?" So Nan told him of her weariness at the close of school, and the narrow escape he had from being summarily dismissed when he applied for board for his babies.

He understood perfectly, and with a loving kiss to both occupants of the hammock he slipped a ring on Nan's finger. In the early fall Nan became Mrs. Bailey, and happiness reigned in the Bailey kindergarten.

GEN. CIPRIANO CASTRO.

Who Has Fought His Way to the Presidency of Venezuela.

Gen. Cipriano Castro, the new president of Venezuela, is only 39 years old, but he has been in politics for a long time. He was always one of the warmest supporters of the Liberal party, and took part in the war of defense during the revolution that was led by Crespo. That general did all he could to influence Castro to his side, and even offered him a portfolio.

But Castro could not be persuaded to take it. The reverse, indeed, was the fact, for Castro severely criticised Crespo's administration. When Andrade's star began to rise Castro led a movement against him and Crespo. After the failure of the "Mocho" Hernandez revolution the man who is now president successfully defeated Morales and Larra and became the dominant military power of the country. With his new success came hordes of followers, and Castro, after carrying numerous towns, at last took the capital itself. President Castro is a highly educated young man and a hard worker, but he is handicapped with that explosiveness of character that is the greatest handicap to the Latin race.

Counting the People by Machinery.

Our first census, made in 1793, showed the population of the United States to be five million, and the count cost Uncle Sam, who was comparatively poor then, one cent for each person. It is estimated that the twelfth census, to be made in June, 1900, will show that our people number seventy-five million, and that the item of clerk hire, in the Census Bureau alone, will exceed \$5,000,000. Clifford Howard, writing of "How the Next Census Will Be Taken," in the Ladies' Home Journal, says that "although the work of enumeration will be completed by the first of July, it will probably be two or even three months later before the last of the schedules are received at the census office, for not only must they all be first examined by the supervisors, but in many cases they will probably require revision because of some error or informality. The actual counting of the people will not be done until the schedules are turned into the census office. The enumerators simply gather the facts, and the office force in Washington does the counting and the compiling, which is done by electricity. In 100 days all the facts relating to 75,000,000 people will be tabulated."

Sorry He Said It.

There are so many things in this wicked world we would rather not have said. Mean things, spiteful things, unfeeling things, reckless things, which trickle over the lips before we realize it. An estimable man in town has a wife who is a good woman, though she can never be a candidate at a beauty show. He admires her, however, and as he is the one to be pleased her lack of loveliness is a small matter. One day he was talking with some friends about his disposition.

"No," said he candidly, "you rarely see me get worked up, nervous and cross. I am the easiest person in the world to please."

"One glance at your wife shows that," replied a dear friend, who is the soul of politeness, and who, poor wretch, really meant to imply she did not have the looks of a nagged or brow-beaten woman, and must get on easily with him. But oh, it didn't sound that way, and that man would gladly have given \$10 down for a hole in the ground just about that time.—Louisville Times.

Took Him at His Word.

"That's one of their agents what sells clocks on a credit wants to see you right off," said the new farm hand. "Hanging the agent?" exclaimed the farmer. "I don't want to see him or his clocks."

The new farm hand vanished and did not return for an hour.

When he put in an appearance he asked: "Whar'bouts roun' here does the corner live?"

"What in thunder does you want with the corner?"

"Well," said the new farm hand, taking a seat on a stump and wiping the perspiration from his brow with his shirt sleeve, "I linged him!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Australian Railroad Fares.

The railroads of Australia have never discovered that it is possible to take up tickets on the train, hence the passengers are locked in the cars to prevent any of them from stealing a ride, and when they arrive at their station are hustled out through a turnstile and held up for tickets.—San Francisco Chronicle.

FEW ROUNDS OF ATTACK FOR FREE-TRADERS.

The Truth as to Export Prices—Great Home Demand Relieves Manufacturers of Necessity of Sending Goods Abroad to Be Sold at a Loss.

The sale to foreign consumers of American manufactured products at a lower price than American consumers are required to pay is one of the principal counts in the indictment which free traders bring against the American policy of protection. Indeed, this, together with the claim that trusts are fostered and promoted by protection, is almost the only ground of attack remaining for the free traders. The splendid facts of a revived domestic trade, and of a general condition of unprecedented prosperity growing out of the restoration of a protective tariff, these great facts are so potent and so indisputable that the free trader of today is reduced to the extremity of opposing protection on two pretexts only, that of enabling our manufacturers to make big profits on the goods they sell at home while selling the same class of goods to foreigners at much lower prices.

The first of these indictments—that relating to the trusts—is easily disposed of by the proof that trusts thrive in free trade Great Britain fully as well as in a protected America, and that the most powerful of all our domestic trusts are those which are not in the

corresponding months of last year; to British Australia, \$302,430, against \$208,781 in the corresponding months of last year; to Mexico, \$206,880, against \$181,816 in the corresponding months of last year; to Africa, \$34,005, against \$54,453 in the corresponding months of last year, while shipments were also made to Asia, Oceania, Central and South America, as well as to the great industrial and manufacturing countries of France, Germany and the United Kingdom.

An illustration of the activity of the manufacturers in other lines is found in a statement made by Dr. Wilson, the head of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, and also the director of the export exposition: "Our chief difficulty in the preliminary work of the exposition," said he, "was in the fact that the manufacturers of the country were so busy that many of them could not find time and the necessary force of employees with which to prepare exhibits satisfactory to themselves, while in many other cases our requests for exhibits were not met with the statement that since they are now months behind with their orders the display of their products would merely add to their temporary embarrassment by bringing them a still greater excess of orders over their capacity for production. In the great iron and steel manufacturing industries we found that many of the establishments had from six to eighteen months' orders ahead, and that they were working to their fullest capacity and unable to increase their product without an increase in machinery, which, of course, cannot be made in a moment."

In the iron and steel industry the figures of our exports show that the ex-

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Reflections of an Elevating Character—Wholesome Food for Thought—Studying the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.

The lesson for Dec. 10 is found in Mal. 1: 6-11; 3: 8-12. It is a lesson on giving, and the golden text is, "God loveth a cheerful giver."—2 Cor. 9: 7.

Malachi means "my messenger"; and it is not at all an unlikely theory that the book is the work of an unknown prophet, who thus designates himself, though of course there is nothing to prove that the term is not a proper name. His book cannot be exactly dated. The state of things described in it may be that of the middle or of the last quarter of the fifth century—during Ezra's early reforms, or, it may be, Nehemiah's second visit. During this entire period the people of Jerusalem seem to have been grossly neglectful of their moral and religious duties, except at the times when the reformers temporarily started them out of their indifference. Probably we should date the book of Malachi somewhere about 450 B. C. It should be read through by all, as the passages selected for the two lessons are intimately connected with their context.

"If then I be a father, where is mine honor?" The thought of God as father had grown up largely during the age of the prophets. Hosea gave the germ of the doctrine, Jeremiah developed it, the prophets of the exile brought it to larger prominence. Malachi assumes it and demands that the people give the filial oblation that God has a right to expect. The priests and the people had insulted the Almighty by neglecting the services of the sanctuary, and more especially by refusing to contribute to the support of the religious establishment.

The offering of maimed and imperfect animals in sacrifice was of course explicitly forbidden by the law; it was not, therefore, merely a sign of indifference or lack of zeal, but positive disobedience. It is perhaps a pity that Christian people to-day recognize no such law; regarding their gifts or payments for religious work, in far too many cases, as a burden which is to be made as light as possible. "Why is there even among you that would shut the doors of the sanctuary?" Very little meaning can be extracted from this rendering of the old version. By all means let us read with the revisers, "Oh that there were one among you, that would shut the doors, that so might not kindle fire on mine altar in vain!" It is a stern and terrible rebuke. But that the temple should be closed entirely, with all that implied of spiritual desolation and famine, rather than that it should be profaned by perfunctory and meaningless ceremonies.

"From the rising of the sun even unto the going down of the same, my name shall be great among the Gentiles," since Jehovah is so mighty, and his worship, it is to be said, should be a privilege to serve him most zealously, that they might share in the glory of that latter day. It seems to be a fact that while the later prophets repeatedly predicted the world-wide sway of Jehovah's kingdom, the great masses of the people never grasped this sublime ideal, and clung to their old narrowness and racial pride.

"Will a man rob God?" It is to be carefully noted, in applying this lesson to Christian giving, that we are using an adapted text. The tithes or tenths of the yearly harvest, increase in stock, etc., which the Jews were required to pay were taxes, assessed upon them by law. About half of the sum was used for the support of public education, the care of the poor, judicial officers, etc.; the rest was intended for the support of priests and Levites and the expenses of worship. Nothing at all was given for any such purpose as the spreading of the knowledge of God among foreign nations; nothing was given with the purpose of bringing unrepentant Jews to a sense of their sins and inducing reformation, except as the regular system of ceremonial worship might have that purpose. Nothing, in short, could be called missionary. The nearest in idea to our gifts for missionary purposes would be perhaps the "free will offering" and the contributions which devout Jews doubtless made to the support of those prophets who gave their whole time to the proclamation of truth. It is true, however, that the duty of Christians to-day to support liberally not only the regular services of the church at home, but also the missionary labors of the church's representatives in all parts of the world, is equally binding with the Jewish tithes, though enforced not by a fixed law, but by the law of love. Moreover, the Christian should feel it a joy to give more than the Jew, inasmuch as his privileges are so much larger.

Neglect of Christian giving will surely cause spiritual death. One need not go far to find a modern instance.

Next Lesson—"Fruits of Right and Wrong Doing."—Mal. 3: 13 to 4: 6.

New Words for Old Things.

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"What is there to see?" asked the young man.

"Oh," said Margaret, "there's an old graveyard there—the funnest old place you ever saw, with just a lot of the cutest old gravestones in it. It's just perfectly grand!"

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"Did you hear him say he was a New Yorker?"

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GEN. GRANT'S WIDOW.

At 75, She Is Still Physically and Mentally Vigorous.

Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, the venerable widow of the famous warrior President, has reappeared in Washington home after an absence of nearly five months. Mrs. Grant returns in excellent health and spirits. Her outing, spent in Saratoga, Magnolia, Mass., and later in Newport, where she attended the wedding of her favorite granddaughter, Julia Dent Grant, proved replete with interesting adventures. She especially enjoyed the gayeties attending the nuptials of the Princess Cantacuzene, and is never tired of relating her experiences to her friends. This venerable woman, although 75 years of age, is remarkably vigorous physically and mentally. She receives her friends almost every morning in her pleasant sitting room in her Massachusetts avenue home. She is perfectly impartial in the reception of these guests. The lowly friends of early years are as welcome as the leaders of society.

KING MENELEK.

He Is Said to Be the Greatest of All African Monarchs.

It is announced that King Menelek of Abyssinia will visit the Paris exposition and that on the way to the French capital from his little kingdom in eastern Africa he will call on his friend, the Czar of Russia. The black king is the most picturesque as he is the greatest of African monarchs. A giant in stature, he rules his kingdom with a rod of iron, and the great powers of Europe are all glad to be on good terms with him. He has an army of real fighting men, armed with modern weapons, and both England and

END OF FOOT-BALL SEASON.

ERCE gridiron struggles marked the Thanksgiving day football games. Wisconsin and Chicago, the two second-ranked teams, demonstrated their right to stand apart as the leading teams of the middle West. And they won by almost identical scores. The Badgers defeated the Maroons 34 to 0. The two teams had met before on the gridiron.

Elsewhere the leading football games were marked by surprisingly one-sided scores. Pennsylvania, Cornell and California all got their opponents on the run and heaped up large scores. The Quakers by their 20 to 0 victory over Cornell calmed any exuberance the Ithacans may retain over the Princeton victory, and Columbia's defeat of Yale, too, looks hardly significant in view of the trouncing by the Indians. Iowa walked over Illinois easily and, except for its territorial remoteness, seems fit to be classed along with the championship aspirants of this section.

California increased its newly acquired superiority over its Pacific coast rival, Stanford. Another championship muddled by the victory at Indiana over Purdue, which had tied with Notre Dame, which had dined the State University. The Indiana leadership is left in doubt. Beloit and Notre Dame met surprises. The P. & S. team, which has been under cover since its meeting with Chicago early in the season, took the game from Notre Dame, while Knox could only emerge with a tie in its game with Beloit.

The football season of 1899 ends without a champion. In the West as well as in the East there is no team that can lay undisputed claims to the championship. There are only two teams among the "big ones," which have not been defeated, but complications are such that their splendid records decide nothing. Harvard in the East and Chicago in the West close the season undefeated. Harvard was tied and so was Chicago, but nothing worse befell either. Princeton defeated the Iowa team that tied Harvard, the tigers themselves were beaten once during the season.

DAWES TELLS OF BANKS.

Great Increase in Deposits During the Fiscal Year.

With respect to the condition of national banks during the year, as shown by the five reports required from the banks, Comptroller Dawes in his annual report for the year ended Oct. 31, 1899, says:

"The number of banks in operation on Sept. 1, 1899, was 3,505, with a paid in capital of \$605,772,070. The individual deposits on that date amounted to \$2,450,725,863.31, and the aggregate resources to \$4,031,016,056.31. A comparison of the Sept. 7 returns, with those made on Sept. 20, 1898, indicates an increase during the year in individual deposits of \$410,271,055.02; in loans and accounts of \$340,789,623.20; in amounts due from other banks and bankers, \$100,411,890.08; in specie, \$44,037,225.41; and in aggregate resources, \$44,037,225.41. On Sept. 7 the net deposits, liabilities of the national banks of the country aggregated \$3,031,463,016.05, on which a reserve of \$890,508,825.90, or 29.38 per cent, was held. The composition of this reserve was as follows: Specie, \$388,571,383.83; legal tenders and United States certificates of deposit for legal tender, \$227,754,031; due from reserve agents, \$414,126,000.41; redemption fund, with the treasury of the United States, \$40,116,130.63."

In recommending to Congress improvements in banking laws as directed by section 333 of the Revised Statutes, the Comptroller before making his chief and new recommendation for a bond-secured elastic circulation, repeats his recommendation of one year ago for a law providing for an unsecured emergency circulation to lessen the destructive power of financial panics, and taxed so heavily that under normal conditions it must be retired and can neither provide profits for the banks nor serve as a basis for the expansion of commercial credits.

The Comptroller believes that, in accordance with the President's recommendation, national banks should be allowed to issue circulation to the par of the United States bonds deposited by them for circulation, and that the law authorizing the attaching of a penalty for making excessive loans after the present section is modified.

Sparks from the Wires.

New York Stock Exchange will erect a seventeen-story building to cost \$3,000,000.

Banua Meyers, colored, was killed by Mrs. Manley, another negro, in New York.

Martin Horenski, Cleveland, Ohio, took on too much liquor and killed Martin Maleski.

Capt. J. J. Evans, 58, president of the State Railroad Commission, is dead, Aberdeen, Miss.

Mrs. L. Maje Marshall, young widow, Kirksville, Mo., ended her troubles with the prussic acid service for a husband.

Edwin H. Porter's invention was a failure. He slipped his head in a noose at Louisville, Ky., and jumped.

Bonj. P. Simms, Pike's Run, Ohio, made bogus nickels. He's boarding at Uncle Sam's expense.

Transatlantic steamship lines may advance passenger rates 25 per cent on account of the Paris exposition.

Kentucky State College, Lexington, made a successful test with wireless telegraphy.

Several women in New York were elected school commissioners at a recent election.

Russian Government is about to establish a steamship line from Port Arthur to the United States.

Theodore Thomas and orchestra are to visit the Paris exposition in 1900.

Rev. G. Campbell, Missionary, London, England, was severely scolded as pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York.

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor
THURSDAY, DEC. 7, 1899.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Perhaps Gen. Otis is letting Aggy run around now, so that he can be caught at the right time to make him a Christmas present to Uncle Sam.

The opinion that Congressmen-elect Roberts will never take his seat in the national House of Representatives is growing stronger, and the indications are that Utah's place will be declared vacant upon an objection and accompanying resolution during the call of the states at the opening session.

Oklahoma is going to make an intelligent and determined fight this winter for admission into the sisterhood of states. The growth of the territory, both as regards population and wealth, has been marvelous, and the people feel that they are possessed of all the qualifications which entitles them to a high place in the Union.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

William Jennings Bryan has gone to Texas to recuperate. One of his first acts was to make a speech in which he declared himself as loyal as ever to the 16 to 1 theory, and that it should have precedence over everything else, if he had his way. It is to be hoped he will have his way. No one will be hurt, and the pernicious doctrine may as well be wiped out of existence once and for all.—Saginaw Courier Herald.

Ambassador Choate said at the Thanksgiving dinner in London that those American women in London, "who fitted out a hospital ship had done a deed that would live for all time as a blessing to common humanity." We read, on the contrary, that some of the American ladies wish they had never entered into the hospital ship project. Forgetting for the moment that the ship cannot climb the bights into the South African republic the ladies were induced to subscribe on the understanding that the hospital ship was for the wounded of both armies, Boer and English. Now that the ladies realize that the ship can be of use only to the latter, they feel that the gift takes on too one-sided an aspect.—Detroit Journal.

Congress assembled last Monday and the session promises to be a long one. Not in many years have so many matters of great moment awaited congressional action. The Senate, exclusive of the four vacancies, will consist of 51 Republicans, 26 Democrats, 4 Silver Republicans, 4 Populists and one Independent, giving the Republicans a majority of 16. One of the first duties of the Senate will be a reorganization of committees and officers of that body, the present officers being democratic. The two most important positions are Secretary of the Senate, and sergeant-at-arms, each place paying about \$5,000 salary and carrying with it considerable patronage. By general consent the selection of secretary will be left to those states east of the Alleghenies, General J. B. Clarkson, of New York, being the conceded candidate. The office of sergeant-at-arms will be left to the west, and several candidates are announced.

Glorified, idolized and plastered with praise as he is by the Filipinos, it is doubtful if William J. Bryan feels highly elated at being termed a "Filipino in ideas, the clasp that links and unites two friendly peoples torn by the same dissensions and, deserving of the applause and admiration of the world." It must be humiliating to a man who is an American citizen to be placed upon the pedestal of un-Americanism before the world. If there is a spark of patriotism about the Nebraska man, he must swear under his breath at being held up as the type of perfection by the man who deliberately plotted the slaughter not only of Americans through a treacherous rising of his followers, but of every European in Manila. While he was extending the hand of friendship, this Malay product, who is now a fugitive from all power and deserted by his followers, held the bolo of the assassin in the other, ready to strike the unsuspecting victim in the back. It must be pleasant in the light of recent developments and the exposition of the truth, for Mr. Bryan to contemplate what a serious mistake he made when, for the purpose of catching the votes of a few dissatisfied dreamers, he uttered the words that caused his dedication by Aguinaldo.—Detroit Tribune.

WANTED—Several persons for distribution of newspapers in this state to represent in their own and surrounding counties. Willing to pay salary and pay for expenses. Desirable employment with unusual opportunities. References exchanged. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. A. Park, 320 Caxton Building, Chicago. nov20-3mo.

Additional Local Matter.

The Grayling Social Club had an enjoyable reunion at their rooms, Thanksgiving night. A large party enjoyed the social gathering with music, mirth, dancing and light refreshments.

C. E. Notes.

There will be no regular C. E. meeting Sunday evening. The church hour will be taken up for a Missionary Rally. A special program is prepared and a good meeting anticipated.

The C. E. will give an entertainment consisting of charades and music, Tuesday evening the 12th, in the Presbyterian church. Light refreshments will be served. All for the nominal price of 10 cents. Come and enjoy yourselves.

At the regular business meeting of C. E. Monday night, the following officers were elected: Miss May Blanshan, President; Mr. F. Peck, Vice President; Miss Hattie Blanshan, cor. Secretary; Miss Edna Wainwright, recording Secretary; John Clark, Treasurer.

Late Pupils.

The following pupils were late last week:

High School—None.
Grades 6 and 7—None.
Grade 5—Maude Wilcox, Ferdinand Sorenson.
Grade 4—Espan Olson, Lawrence Ellsbury, Leah Goupil, and Elmer Brown.

Grade 3—Mabel Proper, John B. Aebli, Myrtle Persons, (twice); Benjie Laurent (3 times).

Grade 2—Willie Dougherty, Pearl Wilcox, Camilla Fisher, Bertha Sorenson.

Grade 1—Rollie Wilcox, Mabel Colleen, Arthur Dougherty.

There are a few families that cause about all the tardiness. It is hoped that parents will send their children on time, especially Monday morning.

Maple Forest Items.

Mr. Editor:—It has been a long time since Maple Forest items have appeared in your columns, so I have concluded to write a few current events.

Miss Lida Charron is visiting at Judge's.

Edgar Wilkinson was at Frederic, Saturday.

Archie Howse is spending a couple of days over at Judge's.

We understand the Fournies saw mill has commenced work again.

It is claimed that the deer are plenty here; but nearly all of the hunters have returned home heavy hearted.

Alva Wilkinson was visiting with friends in Cheboygan. It is reported that the "friend" proved to be a bride. How is it, Alva?

"Phillip" knows what will cure a cold in one day. He procures it at Judge's, but the "school maams" miss him when he is gone.

Miss Mabel Howse is engaged to help Mrs. John Edmonds for a few weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Edmonds are engaged as cooks at Archie Howse's camp.

There was a quilt tying bee and a social on the evening of November 25th, at the home of Mrs. Gilbert Vallad. Proceeds of social were for the minister. We have not learned results.

My Story.

Scrub Cattle No Good.

The following from the Alcona County Review may prove of benefit to the farmers of this county, and they will do well to observe the same if they desire to obtain the highest market price for their beef.

A McClatchery arrived Friday from the Buffalo markets where he had been for several days trying to dispose of a couple of carloads of stock. He reports no market at all for the class of stock he had and considered himself lucky to get away with only \$60 or \$70 loss on the lot. Others lost much more. One Alpena dealer, he says lost \$125 on one load. Mr. McClatchery saved himself in part by buying cattle there and reselling the same. He bought cattle at 34 cents that were of a better class than was ever raised in Alcona county. There were 55 loads of stock unsold in Buffalo. This week's report is still worse. Farmers must be wakened to the fact that the day for scrubs is past.

Our Gift to You

If you will renew your subscription or become a new subscriber to THE AVANTAGE, send or call at this office and pay \$1.00, the price of THE AVANTAGE, and 25 cents additional then we will present you with a year's subscription to The Household. This is an opportunity never before offered, and cannot be continued indefinitely. The price of The Household alone is \$1.00. The price of THE AVANTAGE is \$1.00. Thus the price of both to you is only \$1.25. You can see sample copies of the household at my office. You should act at once so as to receive the Christmas issue.

A Sure Cure for Croup.

Twenty-five years' constant use without a failure. The first indication of croup is hoarseness, and in a child subject to that disease it may be taken as a sure sign of the approach of an attack. Following this hoarseness is a peculiar rough cough. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, it will prevent an attack. It is used in many thousands of homes in this broad land and never disappoints the anxious mothers. We have yet to learn of a single instance in which it has not proved effectual. No other preparation can show such a record—twenty-five years' constant use without a failure. For sale by L. Fournier.

In the army, last year, typhoid fever caused nearly three times as many deaths as bullets. Medical science has an enemy in this disease that demands the most vigilant investigation.

My son has been troubled for years with chronic diarrhoea. Some time ago I persuaded him to take some of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. After using two bottles of the 25-cent size he was cured. I give this testimonial, hoping some one similarly afflicted may read it and be benefited.—Thomas C. Bowker, Glencoe, O. For sale by L. Fournier.

The machine for the manufacture of liquid air, given to the University of Michigan by Charles Brush, of Cleveland, has arrived at the laboratory of general chemistry. The machine is being set up in the basement of the chemistry building. It weighs nearly two tons, will occupy some eighty feet of floor space, and will be operated by a five-horsepower motor. About two weeks will be required to get the machine in operation. Its capacity is estimated at a quart an hour.

As a cure for rheumatism Chamberlain's Pain Balm is gaining a wide reputation. D. B. Johnson of Richmond, Ind., has been troubled with that ailment since 1862. In speaking of it he says: "I never found anything that would relieve me until I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It acts like magic with me. My foot was swollen and painful, and very much, but one good application of Pain Balm relieved me." For sale by L. Fournier.

We are indebted to Mrs. W. J. Terney for a wonderful phenomenon presented to us during the week, it being a bouquet of trailing Arbutus or May flowers, the buds of which are almost ready to burst into bloom.

This is all the more remarkable when we take into consideration the fact that this flower blooms only in the spring. The development of this plant at this season demonstrates the kind of weather we have been enjoying. While it is pleasant to contemplate, there arises the fear that perhaps fruit trees have been forced ahead and that the severe weather which must necessarily follow, will injure the buds.—Roscommon News.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

From CENTRAL LIVE STOCK YARDS.

The demand for live cattle is active, this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock Market:

Prime steers and heifers \$4.50@5.00; handy butcher's cattle, \$4.00@4.50; common, \$2.25@3.25; canners' cows, \$1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders, \$1.00@2.00.

Milch cows, steady at \$30.00@50.00; calves, active at \$5.00@7.00.

Sheep and lambs, small receipts and easy; prime lambs \$4.75@4.90; mixed \$3.25@4.25; culls \$1.50@2.50.

Hogs are the leading feature in this market; fair receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums \$5.85@6.00; Yorkers \$5.75@5.85; pigs \$3.75@3.85; rough \$2.75@2.85; stags, 3 off; cripples, \$1.00 per cwt. off.

L. Fournier guarantees every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and will refund the money to anyone who is not satisfied after using two-thirds of the contents. This is the best remedy in the world for lagrippe, coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough and is safe and safe to take. It prevents any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia. dec7-3m

Probate Notice.

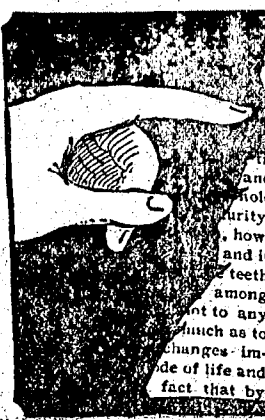
STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.
County of Crawford.
A. A. Session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling on the twentieth day of November in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Present John J. Coventry, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of William W. Sherman, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified by Charles E. Sherman, son of said deceased, praying that a day may be fixed for hearing his petition, and that the administration of the above named estate may be granted to Benjamin F. Sherman or some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the eighteenth day of December next, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon, be and is hereby fixed for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of the said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at the session of said court, then to be held in the Probate office in the village of Grayling and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the heirs and all persons interested in said estate of the pending of said petition and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "Crawford Avalanche," a newspaper printed and circulated in this county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(SEAL)
JOHN J. COVENTRY,
Judge of Probate



Kidney Diseases
CURED THAT HAD BEEN pronounced incurable.
Mr. G. A. Stillson, a merchant of Tampico, Ill., writes: "FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE is meeting with wonderful success. It has cured some cases here that physicians pronounced incurable. I myself am able to testify to its merits. My face to day is a living picture of health, and your Kidney Cure has made it such. I had suffered twenty-seven years with the disease, and to day I feel ten years younger than I did one year ago. I can obtain some wonderful cures of its medical qualities."

FOLEY'S BANNER SALVE is a Healing Wonder.
For Sale by L. FOURNIER.

It's not what you buy

But
Now You buy it,

That counts. If you buy at

JOSEPH'S NEW STORE

You know it is right.

We study and watch all points in buying, and you can trust to our judgment. We can not say too much for our fall line of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,
Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Rubbers, &c.

It is the largest one we have ever shown. The success of our business and the constant increase of pleased customers are the direct results of our keeping faith with the people. Don't overlook us if you need anything in our line, we give you the best values in Grayling for the money.

R. JOSEPH,

ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.

Grayling, Michigan.



What is Celery King?

It is a scientific combination of rare roots, herbs, barks and seeds from Nature's laboratory. It cures constipation, nervous disorders, headache, indigestion and liver and kidney diseases. It is a most wonderful medicine, and is recommended by physicians generally. Remember it cures constipation. Celery King is sold in 25c. and \$50c. packages by druggists.

SEND US \$1.00 with this Ad., and we will ship to your address a complete trial of our famous Celery King. No money back, but if you are not satisfied, we will refund the money.

For a full trial of our famous Celery King, send us \$1.00 with this Ad., and we will ship to your address a complete trial of our famous Celery King. No money back, but if you are not satisfied, we will refund the money.

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Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the second day of April in the year eighteen hundred and ninety seven, executed by Daniel S. Wright, of Benzie, Michigan, to A. Kann, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Crawford, State of Michigan, in Liber D of Mortgages, on page 508, on the thirteenth day of April A. D. 1897, at eight o'clock a. m.

And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred and fifty seven and 00/100 dollars of principal and interest, and the further sum of twenty dollars as an attorney fee stipulated in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, whereas the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Grayling, in said county of Crawford on Saturday the sixth day of January A. D. 1900, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows: to wit: The west half of the southeast quarter (1/4 of 1/4) of section twenty-eight (28) township twenty-five (25) north of Range two (2) west, containing eighty acres more or less, according to the government survey.

Dated Grayling, Mich., October 11th, 1899.

A. KANN, MORTGAGEE.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER, Atty. Oct12-13w

Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.
County of Crawford, } ss.
IN THE MATTER of the estate of Elsie Baker, an incompetent person.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned guardian of the estate of said Elsie Baker, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Crawford, on the second day of September A. D. 1899, there will be sold at public venue to the highest bidder, at the South East corner of Section 30, Town 28 North of Range 3 West, said place being in the township of Maple Forest, in the county of Crawford, in said state, on Saturday, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1899, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, subject to all incumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing, at the time of the adjourned incompetency, the following described real estate to wit:

NW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Section 31, Town 28 North of Range 3 West. All of the above described land being in the township of Maple Forest, County of Crawford, in said State of Michigan.

Dated Maple Forest, Nov. 2, 1899.

PHILETUS M. HOYT, Guardian.

nov2-7w.

YOU CAN PATENT

anything you invent or improve; also get a PATENT MADE MARK, COPYRIGHT or DESIGN PROTECTION. Send model, sketch, or photo for free examination and advice. No Atty's fee. BOOK ON PATENTS sent before patent. Write to C. A. SNOW & CO., Patent Lawyers, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WE BUY THE FARMERS
Grain,
Potatoes

And other

Farm
Products

FOR

Cash or Trade

WE SELL
Extra Good Groceries

AND

Dry Goods and Hardware

AT

Reasonable Prices.

BUY OUR

Staley's Underwear

AND

Garland Stoves.

Salling, Hanson &

Company,

Grayling, - Michigan

Your last Chance!

OUR GREAT SALE

Positively ends about December 15th.

Don't miss to supply yourself and family with winter apparels, as there will be a great saving for you by buying at this sale,

R. MEYERS,
The Corner Store,
GRAYLING, MICH.

WALL PAPER!

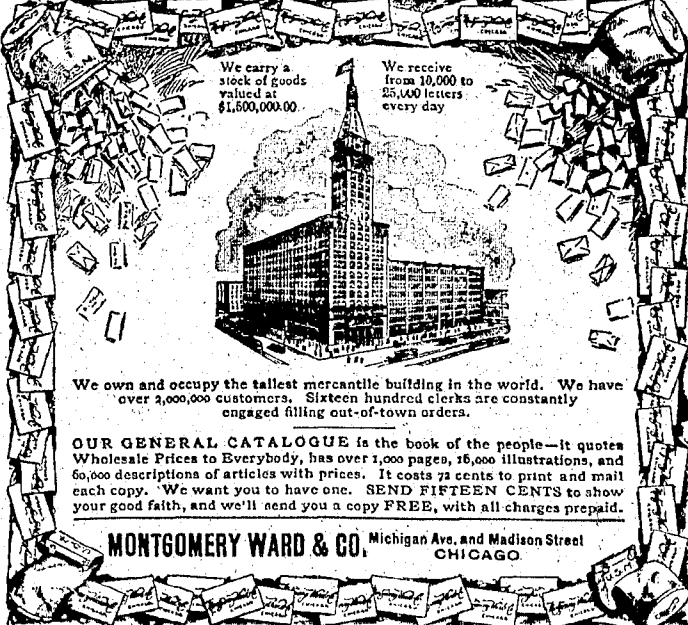
WALL PAPER.

AT THE OLD RELIABLE FURNITURE STORE

THE WALL PAPER SEASON is here, and I have the best stock of the latest and handsomest patterns, at 15 to 40 cents per roll, and borders from 2 to 8 cents per yard.

Remember that when you buy Wall Paper of me, you will get full sized Double Rolls, not the half or so called Single Rolls

Call and see me before buying elsewhere.
Grayling, Michigan. J. W. SORENSON



We carry a stock of goods valued at \$1,500,000. We receive from 10,000 to 25,000 letters every day.

We own and occupy the tallest mercantile building in the world. We have over 2,000,000 customers. Sixteen hundred clerks are constantly engaged filling out-of-town orders.

OUR GENERAL CATALOGUE is the book of the people—it quotes Wholesale Prices to Everybody, has over 1,000 pages, 16,000 illustrations, and 60,000 descriptions of articles with prices. It costs 75 cents to print and mail each copy. We want you to have one. SEND FIFTEEN CENTS to show your good faith, and we'll send you a copy FREE, with all charges prepaid.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
Michigan Ave. and Madison Street
CHICAGO

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, DEC. 7, 1899.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Pay your subscription.

Leta Martin is the guest of Pearl White.—Lewiston Journal.

Mrs. E. O. Peck has just completed a crazy quilt of 1800 pieces.

Pay your subscription and subscribe for the Householder.

Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Peck ate a Cheney turkey with Ira Sewell.

Mureso is the best Wall Finish in the market. Sold by Colter & Co.

H. Schreiber, postmaster at Sigbee, was in town, last week.

Mrs. B. Sherman, of Maple Forest, was in town, Saturday.

I am now prepared to write policies in a first class insurance company.

JOSEPH PATTERSON.

The earth was slightly whitened with snow for a couple of hours the 1st and 4th.

Half a hundred old soldiers called on us Monday, and executed their vouchers for the December pension.

FOR SALE—A book case, bedroom sets, stoves, chairs, etc. Inquire of T. A. Carney.

Subscribe for the "Avalanche" and "The Householder." Only \$1.25 per year.

Mrs. A. L. Pond and the children went to Bay City, for Thanksgiving, with her father.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Trumley and Lee Trumley and wife, went to Lewiston for their turkey.

FOR SALE—A bedroom suit, sideboard, marble-top center table, and fancy rockers, cheap. Enquire of Mrs. M. J. McKnight.

Mrs. Cross, of Grayling, who had been visiting her daughter, Mrs. A. McClain, returned home, Monday.—Lewiston Journal.

FOR SALE OR RENT—My blacksmith and repair shop, with tools and everything ready for business. nov23tf. T. Looson, Grayling, Mich.

Word is received from N. P. Salting that he and Mrs. Salting will give ten days of their Christmas vacation to friends here.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. KRAUS.

Morris Finklestein has returned from the Klondike, and relates interesting incidents connected with that new world of gold and icebergs.

The appearance of enough snow for tracking deer, Tuesday, makes our local nimrods anxious for an extension of time on their hunting license.

John Malco, of Maple Forest, was in town, last week, with a load of potatoes, which he sold to Claggett & Blair.

Misses Ettie Coventry and Lizzie Cobb ate their Thanksgiving turkey under their respective parental roofs in Maple Forest. We want tell who brought them home.

School maams Laura Simpson, Annie Canfield, Eva Woodburn, and Jessie Owen were home for Thanksgiving, welcomed by family and friends.

E. Cobb, of Maple Forest, was afraid the town would go hungry, and so brought down a fine load of poultry, just in time for Thanksgiving.

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale of the best Sewing Machines in the market. Machines guaranteed. Call and examine machines, and get prices.

Archie Howse, of Maple Forest, was in the village, last week. He said he didn't care for a continuance of the balmy weather, if only his swamp would freeze about two feet deep.

Orders for parts of all kinds, and for all kinds of Sewing Machines will have special attention at J. W. Sorenson's. He also keeps a good assortment of Machine Needles.

The business places in town were all closed, last Thursday and the day more appropriately observed than usual. Prosperity brings contentment, for which all are ready and glad to give thanks.

Corset Comfort. The Cresco is disconnected at Waist in front with elastic gorges at sides. A corset that cannot break at the Waist Line. When next you buy a corset, try it. Sold only by S. H. & Co.

Nearly two score of ladies of the W. R. C. gave Mrs. R. S. Babbitt a genuine surprise, last Saturday, by being the first anniversary of her birth. Though suffering temporarily from rheumatism, Mrs. Babbitt was the youngest girl in the party, and a lively social time was enjoyed by all. The ladies left a beautiful R. O. pin and a handsome lamp as mementos of the day.

Col. E. S. Pierce, of Grand Rapids, was sworn in Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, Tuesday. He deserves it.

The W. R. C. and G. A. R., will elect officers at their regular meetings next Saturday. Let every member be present.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian church will give a social and supper, from 4 to 8 this afternoon, at the home of Mrs. A. Kraus. Ten cents pays the bill.

Miss Lucy Anderson, visiting at Inlay City, on her way home to Canada from this village, received word one day last week that her father had been killed in a runaway accident.

Rasmus Rasmussen took a dose of croton oil, Thanksgiving day, not because he had overstepped the bounds in eating, but by a mistake. He was considerably excited for a few hours, but no harm was done, though he will probably not need any castor oil for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Hanson returned from their trip to the Pacific coast, last Thursday afternoon in time for a good dinner. They visited most places of interest in the west and realized more than ever that this is the greatest country on earth. With all our people the AVALANCHE is glad to welcome them safely home.

Miss Marsha Kendrick came down from her school in Maple Forest, for Thanksgiving, and was accompanied by her friends Miss Nettie McLarty, who is teaching in the Coventry district, and Miss Etta McLarty, who is teaching in the Cobb district of the same town, for the three days vacation. All seemed to enjoy the rest.

The Grayling Cornet Band gave a pleasing parade and concert on the street in the afternoon of Thanksgiving day. They are making wonderful improvement under their new leader, and will soon rank with the best bands in the state. Give them full support, and do not forget the concert for their benefit, Jan. 1st.

Mrs. Will Warren and the baby, of Atlanta, were welcome guests at our home the last of the week, as they were enroute home from attendance at the wedding of Miss Axie Warren, and H. B. Fuller, editor of the Lewiston Journal, which was solemnized the 21st ult., at the home of Rev. J. M. Warren, at Pottsville.

Adam Gierke, of West Bay City, who has returned from a hunting trip in the northern part of the state, has this to say of his experience in the woods: "I went intending to put in several weeks, but after being shot at twice, both times the bullets coming so close I could feel the wind they made, I concluded that I had enough."—Ros. News.

West Branch narrowly escaped another severe conflagration, last week. At about 3 o'clock, Tuesday morning, fire was discovered in the laundry room of the American House, which rapidly spread, and it was with difficulty that the inmates of the hotel escaped. Near the hotel were situated a number of residences and store buildings, and it was only by the hardest fighting that these were saved. The loss is estimated at \$3,000, with \$2,500 insurance.

Public act No. 222, of the public acts of 1899 will interest nearly every resident of this village, as it refers to dogs. Under its provisions Peter Brown has been appointed Dog Warden, and by its authority he will collect a tax of one dollar for every male dog, and three dollars for every female dog for each year, ending April 30th, and will furnish a receipt for the tax and a metal tag to be worn by the dog, in default of which the warden is bound by the law and by his oath to kill the dog, and is under bonds of \$500.00 to execute the law. And any person, who suffers a dog to remain about his premises for fifteen days, shall be deemed the owner of such dog for the purpose of this act. An estimate for this town makes the income from this source about \$900,000.00.

Mr. C. H. Fraser is beyond question one of America's greatest orators. His lectures achieve instant and universal popularity. No one is more pleasing, witty, eloquent and instructive now before the American public. Mr. Fraser is truly a great orator. In voice, gesture, logic, humor and pathos he is a master. His frequent flights of true eloquence are wonderful. In his descriptive passages he shows himself to be a splendid dramatic actor. He is a humorist by nature. The charm of his lectures is the rare vein of humor, mixed in with such taste that while the audience is laughing half of the time they are as much pleased with the speaker's arguments as they are with the funny anecdotes. He is one of the few great entertainers recalled to the same place again and again. —At Grayling Opera House, Dec. 14th.

WANTED—Several persons for district of Michigan—in this state to represent the W. R. C. and surrounding counties. It is a very good, payable position. Apply with usual references. Address: Mrs. J. H. Babbitt, Grand Rapids, Mich. nov23tf

BAR-BEN THE GREAT RESTORATIVE.

Bar-Ben is the greatest known nerve tonic and blood purifier. It creates solid flesh, muscle and STRENGTH, clears the brain, makes the blood pure and rich, and causes a general feeling of health, power and renewed vitality, while the generative organs are helped to retain their normal powers, and the sufferer is quickly made conscious of direct benefit. One box will work wonders, six should be taken, to effect a BURNING CURE. For sale by druggists everywhere, or mailed, sealed, on receipt of price. Address DRS. HARTON AND BENSON, Bar-Ben Book, Cleveland, O.

FOR SALE BY Lucien Fournier DRUGGIST, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Just Saved His Life.

It was a thrilling escape that Omas Davis of Bowerstown, O., lately had from a frightful death. For years a severe lung trouble constantly grew worse until he seemed he must die of consumption. Then he began to use Dr. King's New Discovery and lately writes: "It gave instant relief and effected a permanent cure." Such wonderful cures have for 25 years, proven its power to cure all throat, chest and lung troubles. Price 50c and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's drug store.

Among the happy gatherings in the village, Thanksgiving day, none could excel that at the home of W. F. Brink, where with their family and friends we had the pleasure of being entertained. We gave, and yet give thanks.

Brave Men Fall.

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles as well as women, and all feel the results in loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache and tired, listless, run down feeling. But there's no need to feel like that. J. W. Gardner, of Idaville, Ind., says: "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man when he don't care whether he lives or dies. It gave me new strength and good appetite. I can now eat any thing and have a new lease on life." Only 50 cents at L. Fournier's drug store. Every bottle guaranteed.

The union Thanksgiving service was held at the M. E. church, with better attendance than usual. The sermon, by Rev. O. W. Willis, was an able effort, appropriate for the occasion, and received marked attention.

Paid Dear for His Leg.

R. D. Blanton of Thackerville, Tex., in two years paid over \$300.00 to doctors to cure a running sore on his leg. Then they wanted to cut it off, but he cured it with one box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Guaranteed cure for piles. 25cts. a box. Sold by L. Fournier druggist.

Who wouldn't be—not the ice man—but the publisher of a paper in Alaska? The Dawson Daily News sells for 25 cents a copy, four dollars a month, or \$35.00 a year. It isn't a very big paper either.

A Lion Clear Brain.

Your best feelings, your social position or business success depend largely on the perfect action of your stomach and liver. Dr. King's New Life Pills give increased strength, a keen, clear brain, high ambition. A 25 cent box will make you feel like a new being. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist.

Winter Trips in the Tropics.

The C. H. & D. Ry. has on sale at its principal ticket offices both single and round trip tickets to all points in Cuba and the West Indies, Belize, British Honduras, Livingston and Port Barrios, Guatemala, Port Cortez, Ciba and Truxillo, Spanish Honduras, Port Limon, Costa Rica, Bocas de Torra, Columbia, Bluefields and Rama, Nicaragua; also to many other points in Central and South America. Baggage checked through to destination. Sleeping car space and steamer accommodations reserved on application to ticket agent.

You contemplate a southern trip, get information from your nearest C. H. & D. agent, or write D. C. Edwards, P. T. M., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Notice.

Parties having young cattle can and a ready market for them by applying to us. We will pay highest market price.

SALLING, HANSON & Co.

NOTICE.

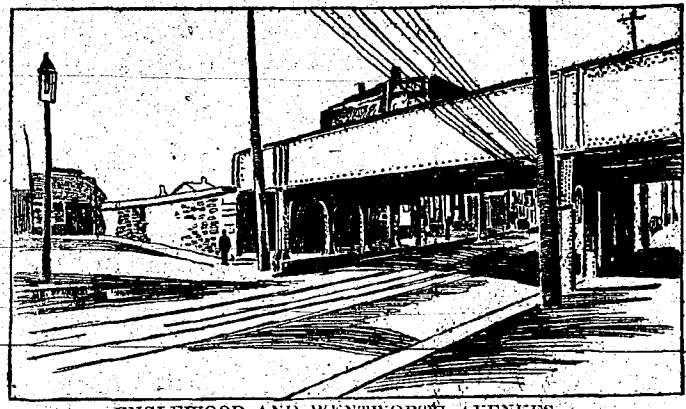
NOTICE is hereby given that a petition has been filed with the clerk of the circuit court for the county of Crawford, state of Michigan, praying for the vacation of all that part of the plat of the village of Grayling, in said county, described as follows, to wit: All of block three (3), except lots eleven (11) and twelve (12), and blocks four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), sixteen (16), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), nineteen (19), twenty (20), twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23), twenty-four (24), twenty-five (25), twenty-six (26), twenty-seven (27), twenty-eight (28), twenty-nine (29), thirty (30), thirty-one (31), thirty-two (32), thirty-three (33), thirty-four (34), thirty-five (35), thirty-six (36), thirty-seven (37), thirty-eight (38), thirty-nine (39), forty (40), forty-one (41), forty-two (42), forty-three (43), forty-four (44), forty-five (45), forty-six 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ABOLISHING THE GRADE CROSSING

THIS is the story of how Chicago dealt with grade crossings, mainly condensed from the Chronicle. Fifteen years ago Chicago was intersected in every direction and at all possible angles with railroad tracks. Every track was laid at the grade of the streets or alleys it crossed. Accidents—generally fatalities, for grade crossing accidents rarely stop short of the death of the victim—were of daily, almost hourly, occurrence. Chicago began to murmur and rebel against the grade crossing—it was determined to abolish them once for all.

The railroad companies were willing to elevate or depress the numerous tracks, but were not willing to undergo the hardship and expense of the im-

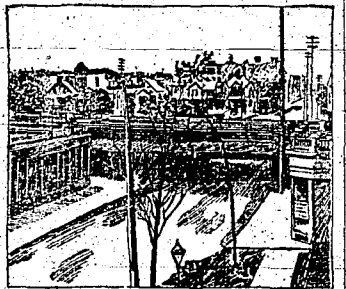
pulsment. They held that neither they nor the city could afford the expense even if they could stand the interruption to their ordinary business while their tracks were being elevated. The first objection raised was that the roads would practically be forced to suspend business while this work was going on. The Mayor thought differently, but in conclusion said let them suspend then; for the lives and limbs of the people were valuable beyond any mere financial computation. But it was also shown by engineering experts that the elevation could be accomplished without substantial interruption to traffic, a contention which has been demonstrated daily ever since the first carload of material was dumped in a right of way.



ENGLEWOOD AND WESTWORTH AVENUES.

provement. Guards and watchmen were maintained at the crossings, time tables were public property, and the roads saw no reason why they should be called upon to bear millions of dollars extra expense to remedy the difficulty.

The grade status in Chicago to-day is an excellent exemplar of what Chicagoans can do when they will it. Hundreds of miles of tracks have been elevated or depressed, hundreds of crossings abolished, either subways or viaducts containing the offending tracks, and the roads have paid out nearly



ILLINOIS CENTRAL AT 55TH STREET.

\$17,000,000. The city has not been at any expense at all in accomplishing this feat. Ninety per cent. of the tracks no longer menace the public on foot or horseback or in carriages. Every spadeful of earth, every block of masonry, every bolt in every piece of iron provided for by ordinance has been put in place.

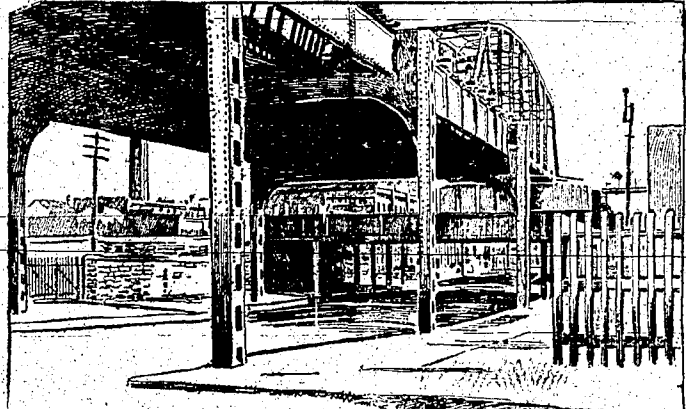
Chicago won the fight as she generally wins whatever she seeks. But it was a long, hotly contested and interesting contest just the same, for the big lines are no mean antagonists, and had many fairly sound arguments to advance to show they should not bear

The roads did not deny that if the thing could be done it would be a valuable thing for both sides, but the roads also declined to consider the proposition in any guise. They had laid their tracks under charters and ordinances, had complied with the laws, and no body or corporation could disturb their possession. They sometimes carried this contention to such an extent as to battle among themselves to prevent some rival line from crossing their rights of way. Work was done on Sunday and holidays to evade, if possible, the interference of police or sheriff. But these attempts were always met by a like determination, resulting finally in defeat or compromise.

When the roads learned that the courts had held that the power lay in the city, under general regulations of police as well as under charter provisions, to force changes of grade to meet modern necessities, they asked who would pay for it. When told that they would be expected to do this, a new fight was commenced, for they at first absolutely refused to do any such thing.

It was discovered to the deep disgust of the companies that they could be forced to alter any grade named and also be forced to foot the bill. Then the element of suggested compromise entered into the controversy early in 1890.

The companies began to spin for wind and suggest that each side pay half. But the city had won every round in court and was not inclined to help one little bit. The roads were successively notified to begin the work. No exact plan was adopted, but promises were furnished by the city engineers as a basis for the work. The roads might do it any way which seemed best to them, provided they did it. But with masterly inactivity they did nothing.



WEST LAKE AND ROCKWELL STREETS.

all the expense, interruption to traffic and worry incidental to such a colossal undertaking. But in the end they had this to do just the same. First it was held by the lines that they could not be compelled to elevate their tracks or, in any other manner alter the grades. This point was argued laboriously after months and even years of skillful research in the law books; it took the highest court in the State but a few minutes to destroy the illusion.

Ten years ago the question of elevating the tracks was a political issue in this city. Parties battled over the question, one side being inclined to the belief that the city lacked the power to force the roads to act and the other certain the power existed. But by the beginning of 1890 it was no longer a dividing question. No candidate for Mayor could hope to win unless outspoken in favor of sending up all the tracks and making the roads pay the bills. To-day no administration looks upon the question as anything more than a mere matter of detail. Ordinances must be drawn and accepted by the roads and work done under them as regularly as streets are paved or cleaned—in fact, more regularly than can be said of the cleaning process.

Under the administration of the elder Harrison a determined effort was made to get at the matter in a business-like manner. The roads at first merely laughed at the idea as a visionary plan utterly impossible of accom-

The city sent warning after warning and even threatened to begin the work itself. Then the last legal act of the fight was commenced; injunctions were applied for. These failed.

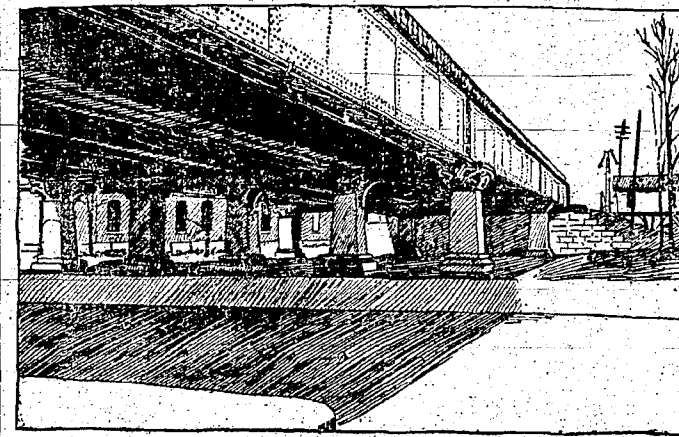
Meanwhile the general managers had formed an association for mutual protection. This was held out to be an association to protect business, prevent interfering with the business, and by concert of action get all roads into line on a general policy. It was really designed to fight the elevation scheme. But even injunction-lawyers failed them, for the courts held that the city had the power to act. It looked along in the years just before the World's Fair as if a direct conflict would take place between the city officers on one hand and road employees on the other.

work. But the alleged loss due to interrupted traffic has been proved to be but a dream. The roads suffered inconvenience, to be sure, but no line lost a pound of freight or a single passenger on this account. The tribunals also disappointed the legal lights by calmly saying the city would force the roads to do what was needed.

Not an inch of track has been established according to the new grade without a persistent fight in which all the skill, foresight and acumen of the companies has been expended. The expense, as has been shown, has been enormous, even if no other cost had been involved than the filling in and retaining of the roadbed within the limits prescribed. But every step in the progression has been fought over bitterly, entailing additional expense on the roads. So far as the city is concerned, the battle has been substantially without expense beyond that provided for in the ordinary administration of public affairs.

Jan. 1, 1892, not a mile of the hundreds of tracks in the city had been elevated. Probably somewhere near 2,000 crossings were in existence. In one year—last year—nearly 200 crossings were eliminated. This is a mere straw to show how rapidly the tide set in the other way when once the city got down to business. With every crossing on grade in the beginning of the initial year of actual elevation, the year closed with some fifty miles in the air and a large number of dangerous crossings, especially on the south side, no longer menaced the people.

Seven years ago every train, freight or passenger, which entered the city poked along slowly from the limits to the depots with very few exceptions. Ordinances provided that only a certain speed should be maintained inside the city limits, that the peril to pedestrians or other citizens in the city might be reduced to a minimum. Some few express trains rushed along at a high rate of speed, but they were guarded at block intervals for six or seven miles. Gates were dropped when the trains were half a mile dis-



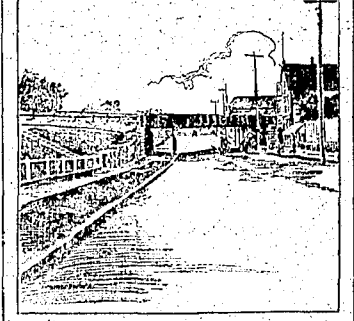
SURVEY 55TH ST. BOUL. UNDER P. V. & C. RAILWAY.

tant, and the gates rattled without ceasing until after the rushing express had passed. There is no diminution of this speed to-day. It is rather increased, for the trains can run at sixty miles an hour without running the slightest risk of killing a citizen at any grade crossing.

With the World's Fair coming on, one road saw the advantage of elevated tracks to hurry visitors down to the grounds. By the time the ceremonies of dedication in October, 1893, were all arranged for the Illinois Central had elevated its tracks as far south as 63d street. Like all others, this road fought the whole thing bitterly, but, seeing no escape, the road accepted the ordinance passed to provide for the work on its lines. These ordinances are really plans carefully prepared to obviate engineering difficulties and enable the line to elevate or depress the tracks at the smallest estimated cost. The city pays nothing, but has enforced its demands until few roads wish to make the fight any longer.

This beginning inspired the people and authorities with reason to feel that the grade crossing would have to go. It also taught the railroad companies that all they could do would be to fight for time; they must all get in the bandwagon in the end. So when the World's Fair Mayor was elected it was believed that considerable progress would be made. One thing had militated against progress, and that was that the city was trying to do too much at once. The city had been trying to battle the combined roads as a combination. Ordinances were being prepared which were blankets covering the entire system in the city. These necessarily failed from too great complication.

In 1893 a change in plan was inaugurated. It was decided to go at the roads in detail, taking one or two at a time, drawing up ordinances on engineering schemes agreed upon between the city engineer and the experts of the roads. All other roads would be left alone for the time being, the city determining to fight the enemy in detail instead of in bulk. The result was at once



DIVERSEY AVENUE AND C. & N. W. TRACKS.

apparent, for the roads were tangled up, and each had its own particular fight on its hands. The Northwestern was the second to get to work, for in 1893 plans were submitted for the elevation of the Galena division, which, with some unimportant modifications, were decided upon as good working plans.

FOLIAGE RECALLS BISMARCK.

Branches of Trees Spell Name of German Statesman. Germany's man of blood and iron is still remembered in the fatherland in many unique ways. Bismarck, it appears, has left his imprint upon Germany to the extent of controlling the shape of its apple trees. This isn't the pleasantest thing in the world for young Kaiser Wilhelm to realize, particularly when the knowledge is forced upon him in so abrupt a manner as it was the other day at Gelsenheim.

The Kaiser was journeying to Alsace. On the way he stopped at Monrepos, Gelsenheim, the greatest fruit nursery in Germany. The Emperor has rather a fancy for horticulture, and, indeed, includes it among his numberless special hobbies. His host was Baron Von Lade, proprietor of the orchards. When the circuit of the orchards and gardens had been made Baron Von Lade said: "Now, I beg leave to show you my master's finest grown fruit tree in the world." The Kaiser amiably consented to look at the tree and found it an enormous growth, trained to grow in the outlines of the eight letters of Bismarck's name. This very Teutonic feat had been accomplished by planting four little trees close together and clipping and training them constantly.

Next to this prize tree was one which young Lade called the "Bismarck cup." It was ingeniously trained to the form of a communion cup. These wonders did not interest the Emperor as the Baron had anticipated. Indeed, the great man was obviously vexed. Then the Baron bethought himself. He turned to a tiny tree in the adjoining garden.

ESTERHAZY OWES HIM \$10.

A Telegraph Operator in New Orleans has a French Officer "Died." Him. "Count Esterhazy, who figured so prominently in the Dreyfus trial, has been in New Orleans several times," said a guest at the Grunewald Hotel, "I myself saw him on one of his visits, and was present when he did some cabling to France, the cost of which, or rather a portion of the fee, he deliberately defrauded the operator out of. It happened thus:

"Esterhazy had come in town by one of the roads from the north and went to the Southern Pacific depot to board a train for the West. While waiting for his train he remembered that he had some cabling to do and walked over to the telegraph operator in the building and asked for a blank.

"The operator gave it to him, and the Frenchman wrote out quite a lengthy coded cablegram and addressed it to a private party in Paris. By this time there were only a few moments left for him to get aboard the train, and the operator had to hurry in looking up the rate. To arrive at the exact figures necessitated some little calculation, and the operator, to expedite matters for the noble count, told him the rate and asked him to make the calculation, too.

"This the Frenchman, who was evidently quick at figures, did, and had finished a moment before the operator called out his result, and asked if that was what he made it. Esterhazy looked straight at the operator, a second, as though reading his very thoughts, and unhesitatingly replied: 'It is correct.'

"He paid the amount and hurried away. A few minutes later the operator discovered that he had been paid just \$10 less than the correct amount; he had made an error in his calculations, and the count had taken advantage of his error to save the money. The young man immediately wired ahead of the train asking the conductor to see Esterhazy, explain the calculation, and request the \$10. The conductor complied, but when he had explained to the noble traveler, the latter only shrugged his shoulders and replied that it was no concern of his. And the operator made good the shortage from his own salary. It was as clear as a case of steel as I ever heard of."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

One on Senator Depew.

Nothing is more incomprehensible to European writers than the American custom of breaking eggs in a glass. Channery M. Depew likes to follow the American custom, and one day the waiter at the Hotel de Russie, in Paris, told him he mustn't do it. There was a dispute, and the head waiter was called. "The glasses cannot be properly washed," it was explained. "They are ruined."

"Nonsense," said Mr. Depew, "my servants at home do it every day in the year. Use a little more elbow grease." Then Mr. Depew broke his egg into the glass, as usual, and the waiter watched him. When the glass was set aside he came with a dustpan, cracked the glass on his boot heel and disappeared with the fragments. The charge for the glass was on Mr. Depew's bill, and he refused to pay it. He was too good a customer to make angry, so the hotel people smiled. They knew that Mrs. Depew was going to remain a week longer. A broken egg glass was ingeniously worked into her bill, and she paid for it, but Mr. Depew didn't know it for many months afterward, when he was telling the story as an instance of his success in contracting the extortions of European hotel keepers. —New England Home Magazine.

How the Walls Ran Down.

The Irishman who went up in the hotel lift without knowing what it was did not recover easily from the surprise. He relates the story in this way:

"I went to the hotel, and, says I, 'Is Mister Smith in?' 'Yes,' says the man with the sojer cap. 'Will you step in?' 'So I steps into the closet, and all of a sudden he pulls the rope, and—its the truth I'm telling yez—the walls of the building began running down to the cellar."

"Och, mother," says I, "what'll become of Bridget and the children which was left below there?" "Says the sojer-cap man, 'Be aisy, sorry, they'll be all right when yez comes down.'"

"Come down, is it?" says I. 'And it is no closet at all, but a baywindow balcony that yez got me in!' 'And wid that the walls stood stock still, and he opened the door, and there I was wid the roof just over my head! And, begorra, that's what saved me from goin' up to the heavins intirely!'" —Irish Independent.

Thumb Marks.

It seems an astonishing thing that the natural signature, the impression of the thumb or finger tip, is not used to a greater extent than it is for purposes of identification. If the thumb be lightly pressed on a surface smeared with printing ink, and then pressed upon clean paper, an impression is obtained which is distinctive for the particular individual who owns the member. No two thumbs or fingers are alike in the arrangement of their multitudinous lines; each, therefore is a seal which is unique, and a seal which cannot readily be mislaid or lost. The French police use this test to assure themselves of the identity of a prisoner; but surely the system could be usefully extended.

The Octopus as Food.

The octopus now finds a place on the fish stalls in Jersey, where it is eaten either dried or fresh. The local estimate of it is that it makes very good eating, but the local taste also includes to other things which do not find favor with alien palates. Octopus fishing parties have been very popular in the Channel Islands of late, not, however, because the uncouth creature is desired for food, but on account of the destruction it works among the lobsters. —London Globe.

Wiggs—Why does Bionas have that photograph going all the time? It's awful. Wiggs—Well, you see his wife's away, and when he has the photograph going he says he doesn't miss her so much. —Philadelphia Record.

A soft heart and a hard head make a combination that is hard to beat.

FROM PULPIT TO GALLOWES.

Career of a Texas Preacher Ended in a Hangman's Noose.

The way of the transgressor, no matter what his condition in life, is hard. This thought is brought forcibly to mind by the recent execution of Rev. George E. Morrison, at Vernon, Texas, for the murder of his wife in 1897. He administered poison to her in order to get rid of her and marry another woman.

Morrison met his death resignedly, but declared that he was innocent, circumstances over which he had no control placing him where he was. He had a large following of friends who made strenuous efforts to have the Governor commute the sentence to imprisonment for life, but without success.

Morrison was married to his wife, who was Minnie Brady, at Hanford, Texas, in 1881. She sang in the church choir. Later they moved to Panhandle City. In 1897 he went to Topeka, Kan., to attend a Sunday school convention. Here he met Miss Anna Whittlesey, whom he knew at school.

She had fallen heir to \$100,000, and he fell deeply in love with her. He told her that his wife had been dead eleven years, that he had retired from preaching and owned a ranch near Higgins, Texas. He made her an offer of marriage and she agreed to become his wife. He returned to Texas and kept up a correspondence with Miss Whittlesey. To get his wife out of the way was the next question. He made up his mind to murder her. This was in October, 1897. He went to a druggist to obtain some strychnine, which he said, was to poison some "varmints" that were killing his chickens.

The crime was committed on a Sunday night. Before the deed he preached a particularly effective sermon, speak-

ing in a pathetic manner of the sad parting with loved ones at death. Then he went home and gave his wife an apple in which he had put some of the strychnine. She died the same night with her arms about her husband's neck. She never knew of his treachery. He still continued the correspondence with Miss Whittlesey and the day after his wife's burial he sent a letter in which he expressed his love in the most lavish terms. He went to Topeka a few days later and obtained a promise from Miss Whittlesey that she would become his bride. On his return he was arrested, suspicious circumstances coming to light concerning his wife's death, but was soon released. He fled, but three months later was rearrested in San Francisco and taken back to Texas, where the full extent of his villainy became known. At the trial Miss Whittlesey was the principal prosecuting witness and her testimony sent him to the gallows.

PANAMA CONSPIRATORS.

Arton, the Tool, Pardoned by His Daughter's Plan.

Arton, the cunning tool of the greater conspirators in the famous Panama bribery scandals, has recently been released from a French prison, after serving four of the five years to which he was sentenced. His pardon is due to the untiring efforts of his daughter, Mlle. Arton, whose beauty and earnestness have both been factors in enlisting the aid of prominent statesmen and journalists. When the Panama bubble was pricked, Arton, who had been warned, disappeared from Paris. Secret service agents followed him all over Europe, and finally he was run to earth and arrested in London. Of the chief witnesses against him one was poisoned and another died at an opportune time, so he escaped with a comparatively light sentence. Arton at one time claimed that two-thirds of all the French deputies and Senators were in his pay.

Stove Made in Revolutionary Times.

E. S. Armstrong of Parkville, Conn., probably owns the oldest stove in good repair in the United States. It was made at "Johnson's furnace," somewhere in Kentucky, in the year 1776. Mr. Armstrong says it is a little out of date, but could be set up ready for cooking or heating in a few minutes. Mr. Armstrong also has a singular coin, date of 1801, which was given to his father, J. R. Armstrong, by an Indian girl during the war of 1812.

Bicycle Musical Boxes.

Musical boxes for bicycles are now manufactured by a firm in Hamburg. The round, box-shaped apparatus, which is said to give the sound of a better class accordion, is attached in front to the lower part of the handle bar and connected with the front wheel in such a manner that the revolution of this wheel causes the music to play.

Smokeless Powder.

What is called smokeless powder really throws off a shadowy vapor. This vapor is perceptible only when viewed through a disk of violet glass, inserted in an ordinary lead glass. Col. Sweet of the Army Medical Museum, Washington, made this discovery.



The most distinguished woman at the scene of hostilities in South Africa is Lady Sarah Wilson, sister of the late Duke of Marlborough.



Lord Randolph Churchill, who is reported as making a desperate ride across country from Kimberley, where she is busy nursing the wounded soldiers inside the intrenchments. Her father, the seventh Duke of Marlborough, had five sons and six daughters. Only two of the sons lived to be men. One of them was Lord Randolph, the other succeeded to the Dukedom, and his son is the present ninth Duke. Lady Sarah Wilson, says the Chicago Tribune, is therefore a great aunt of the present Duke, who married Consuelo Vanderbilt.

Perhaps few people know that the ashes of John Paul Jones, one of the most distinguished heroes of the American revolution, are buried somewhere in Paris. Exactly where nobody knows. After leaving the American service because of some alleged grievance, Jones enlisted in the French service, and dying shortly afterwards, was buried in the French capital. Efforts to locate the tomb of the great naval officer have failed up to date, but with increased vigilance it is thought that the discovery can be made in the course of time by carefully inspecting the graveyards of Paris. Recently the Philadelphia Times has commenced to agitate the matter by suggesting that close search be instituted for the grave of John Paul Jones, and in the event the quest is successful, that the body be brought back to this country and buried in Washington, D. C. Twelve governors and many other distinguished public men have endorsed the enterprise.

Samuel Greeley, a commission merchant of Chicago, testified before the National Industrial Commission in session there, that a combination of five wealthy grain men, of which Philip D. Armour is the directing genius, controls the price of farmers' products.

Armour, he says, can dictate the rate of freight on any railroad in or out of Chicago. This combination between railroads and elevator operators has practically killed competition in the grain market in the West, and has lessened the price to the monopoly of the market. By hoarding immense quantities of grain in the market, center it has given rise to the professional bear speculator, whose business it is to hammer down the market, and has brought into existence and made safe the bucket shop.

While Paris was plunging with the news of the Boer victories, other day the cable reports that Sir Edmund Monson, the British ambassador to France, showed his concern at the news by taking his usual afternoon drive in the Bois. Sir Edmund has been called "The Eye of the Empire in France." He occupies the most important position among English diplomats, and is constantly called upon to exercise the most tact and skill. He was appointed to Paris in 1897 and lives with his wife and children in the magnificent palace once occupied by Pauline, the sister of Napoleon Bonaparte. Sir Edmund has been in the diplomatic service for thirty-three years. During the Spanish-American war he took advantage of an opportunity at a public banquet to warn a France in diplomatic language of the probable results of a European coalition against the United States.

The college year has so far advanced that at most of the institutions of learning each secret fraternity has picked out the men it wishes to join and has secured their pledges. Just now the luckless freshmen are being initiated into the mysteries of the various fraternities. The picture shows a candidate at the University of Michigan going down the main street of Ann Arbor attired in a ridiculous costume, carrying a bird cage and announcing to all passers that he is "fresh, very fresh."

The young Duke of Manchester, who has just made his appearance as a war correspondent, is reported as saying that his position would make it easy for him to get the news when he goes out to Africa, as it is said, he is about to do. The duke, who was born in 1877, has heretofore been chiefly prominent because of the many engagements he is reported to have entered into with American and other heiresses.

More than \$1,000,000 life insurance, it is stated, was carried by J. E. Hutton, a lightning rod agent, who died under rather mysterious circumstances in the Old Dominion hospital, in Richmond, Va. Those who know him are unable to tell how he raised the money to pay the premiums on the enormous policies.

Southwestern Presbyterian University, Clarksville, Tenn., received a donation of \$70,000 from James Jennings McGomb of New York.

GETTING INITIATED.

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Ayer's Pills

Then your liver isn't acting well. You suffer from biliousness, constipation. Ayer's Pills act directly on the liver. For 60 years the Standard Family Pill. Small doses cure. 25c. All druggists.

Want your mouth or throat a beautiful pink or rich red? Use the **BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR WHISKERS**. 50c. or 10c. per box. Sold by all druggists.

Combination Book Case for \$13.95

For those who are accustomed to sending away from home for their goods it is of the greatest importance to know the character and reliability of the establishment selling goods to families from catalogues. The great emporium of the John M. Smyth Co., located at 150 to 160 West Madison street, Chicago, has been established for a third of a century, and has furnished over half a million homes in Chicago and vicinity alone. This firm enjoys the confidence of the public by its many years of fair dealing. It issues an immense illustrated catalogue that should be in every family, as it describes and gives the prices of every article required for household use. A sample of the extraordinary values offered by this firm is shown in the illustration of the combination bookcase in another column of this paper for \$13.95. This is one of the best bookcases ever offered to the public, and yet it is but a sample of the thousands and one useful articles illustrated and described in the beautiful catalogue of the John M. Smyth Company.

Not Afraid of Anything.

"Is your husband a courageous man, Julia?"

"Courageous? He went down street and told my dressmaker positively that she shouldn't make my street gowns trail."—Detroit Free Press.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. 1/4 the price of coffee. 15c and 25c per package. Sold by all grocers.

The Best One.

"What do you regard as the best love story ever written?" asked the sentimental young woman.

"The best love story," answered Miss Cayenne, "is never written. It is experienced."—Washington Star.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

World's Deepest Lake.

The deepest lake in the world is Lake Baikal, in Siberia. In some parts it is 5,261 feet deep; its length is 397 miles, with an area of 15,000 square miles. It is the largest lake in Asia, and the sixth largest in the world.

Pico's Cure for Consumption has saved many large doctor bills. C. L. Baker, 4223 Regent St., Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8, '05.

GOOD NIGHT!

Sweet, Soothing Slumber Man's Greatest Blessing.

Nothing Kills So Quickly as Loss of Sleep—Rest Needed for Repair—How to Obtain It Without Fail.

When you don't sleep well, look out for yourself. Nothing breaks down a person so quickly as loss of sleep, that boon of mankind which gives the exhausted system rest for repairs.

No time for repairs means destruction of the machinery. It is so with the human body.

You are nervous, have a load on your chest, are troubled with unreasonable anxiety and forebodings of evil, and roll and toss all night.

Towards morning you have awful pain from sheer exhaustion, awake in a cold sweat, unrefreshed, pallid, trembling, with a bad taste in your mouth and feeling of great weakness.

It's your stomach, your liver, your bowels. Keep your digestive organs all on the move properly and you sleep will be restful and refreshing and all repairs will be attended to.

The way to do it is to use a mild, positive, harmless, vegetable laxative and liver stimulant—Cascarets. Candy. Cathartic. They make the liver lively, prevent constipation, purify the blood, regulate the bowels perfectly, make all things right as they should be.

Go buy and try Cascarets to-day. It's what they do, not what they say they'll do, that will please you. Cascarets cost 25c, or 50c, or unlimited for price. Send for booklet and free sample. Address: Sterling Remedial Co., Chicago, Montreal, Cdn., or New York.

This is the **CASCARET** tablet. Every tablet of the genuine Cascarets bears the magic letters "CCC". Look at the tablet before you buy, and beware of frauds, imitations and substitutes.

MILLIONS OF ACRES

Of Choice Agricultural Lands now opened for settlement in Western Canada. Here is ground the celebrated No. 1 Hard Yellow Clay which brings the highest price in the markets of the world. Thousands of acres are for sale, without a cent being paid for the land, and without a cent being paid for the land, and without a cent being paid for the land.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Cures all Coughs and Lung Affections. Get the genuine. Beware of substitutes.

Ely's Cream Balm

QUICKLY CURES COLD IN HEAD

Druggists, 50 Cts.

SHORTHAND TAUGHT BY MAIL!

Write for particulars. Jackson Correspondence School of Shorthand, Jackson, Mich.

PISCO'S CURE FOR

WHEAT ALL THE FALLS

On the Shelf.

A New England woman is the owner of a hen which appears to choose her surroundings with a discriminating eye.

Soon after her present owner acquired the hen she discovered the creature's fondness for stepping into the house whenever she could effect an entrance, and laying an egg on the down coverlet which ornamented the bed in the "best chamber."

One day the hen managed to get in unobserved during a season of sweeping, and her presence was only discovered as she made her way hastily out of the side door, chucking with triumph, some time later.

As the best room covered had been out of the way during the sweeping, the mistress of the house looked about for the egg which she felt sure had been laid somewhere. She found it, after half an hour's search, on the plush mantle-covering in the parlor, where the hen must have sat in state before the china shepherdess and a glass vase.

Nothing on the mantle shelf had been disturbed, although just now the hen had managed the delicate business will never be known.

A Notable Silver Anniversary.

With the close of the present year Mr. David C. Cook of Chicago will celebrate his first quarter centennial as editor and publisher of Sunday school literature. Starting twenty-five years ago, without reputation or assurance of support, he has become one of the widely and favorably known publishers in this line. Beginning in 1875 with two small publications, his periodicals have grown in number and variety until there are few schools in this country that do not find it to their interest to use some of his pure and helpful publications, while many in distant lands pay tribute to their merits.

The past quarter of a century has witnessed many changes among Sunday school publishers, and much less time than this has sufficed for some to outlive their usefulness. On the contrary, Mr. Cook is preparing to celebrate the beginning of another quarter century with additional improvements and new publications. Among these may be mentioned The New Century Sunday School Teacher's Monthly, a large and thoroughly up-to-date magazine for superintendents and teachers, the first issue of which will appear in December.

Among the most remarkable of his publications is the Young People's Weekly, which has attained a circulation of nearly a quarter of a million, being a successful attempt to furnish a high grade of religious story reading for boys and girls. To avoid the "goody-goody" story of the Sunday school, such as we remember in our childhood days, and furnish something natural, interesting and ennobling, has been its aim, and we are not at all surprised at its popularity.

The restraining influence of the Christian home and the Sunday school on our growing community of young people, some of us may not appreciate as we should—perhaps because these sometimes fail to restrain. This paper should be a most welcome accessory in this work, and one which all should appreciate. Boys and girls will read, and the story book and paper are their first choice. There seems a plentiful supply of religious papers for older people, but this is the first successful attempt to furnish a non-sectarian religious story paper for young people.

The paper is profusely illustrated, beautifully printed, and contains as much or more reading matter than the most expensive of secular young people's story papers. The price, seventy-five cents per year, should bring it within the reach of every home. Mr. Cook is now making a special effort to give the paper a wider circulation, and all who send seventy-five cents for a year's subscription before Jan. 1 will receive a beautiful premium picture entitled "The Soul's Awakening." It is exactly the same size (13x18 inches) and style as those on sale at art stores for \$1. Orders should be addressed to David C. Cook Publishing Co., 36 Washington street, Chicago.

Probably no man living has done so much to improve and cheapen Sunday school literature as has Mr. David C. Cook. Through his aid thousands of schools have been equipped, improved and made self-sustaining. Mr. Cook is yet a comparatively young man, and it does not appear at all improbable that his field of usefulness may extend over yet another quarter century.

According to Size.

Like most Orientals, the Chinese are apt to base their judgments upon externals. Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich, who, as captain of an auxiliary cruiser, did such excellent blockading service during the war with Spain, tells a story which points to this conclusion.

The Captain is a very short, but very dignified man. Once when he was in a Chinese port, he went ashore to pay his respects to the prefect, who, being of the ruling Manchurians, was a much larger man than the ordinary run of Chinese.

When Capt. Goodrich rose to take his leave, the dignitary made a special effort to be polite.

"Your excellency," said he, "I now see how you, though a little man, come to command a big warship. If you were only a little farther you would be an admiral."

Lewars of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescription from a reputable physician. As the damage they will do is tenfold to the good they can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and acts in the blood. F. J. Cheney & Co., Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, 75c. per bottle.

No Time to Lose.

Old Gentleman—Little boy, do you know that I am 70 years old and have never used tobacco in any form.

Kid—Gee! Yer better get a hustle on yerself if yer want ter learn it before yer die.—New York Journal.

Lane's Family Medicine

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25c and 50c.

Professional etiquette prevents French judges and judicial officials from riding in automobiles.

Among the ex-commanders of Berlin are seven retired army officers, three pastors and sixteen nobles.



A Lesson for Farmer Boys.

Sile Grover lived in Gungawamp, an' farmed it more or less; Fur forty year he'd tilled the soil with more or less success. He lived a quiet, humbly life, an' allus paid his bills, An' took no interest in affairs beyond his stretch of hills.

He labored hard an' labored long, an' dug a livin' out, An' met the stormy days uv life with homes' heart and stout. No burnin' flame harassed his soul, ambitious none bed he, He lived the highest type uv life, rare, sweet simplicity.

He went ter church an' Sunday school, an' had a class uv boys, An' counted keepin' well the day among his simple joys. An' when he come ter die his end wuz peaceful ez could be.

His work wuz done, his life well spent, frum sin an' sorrow free; He lived the highest type uv life, the great an' holy plan. An' when he died he died at peace with God, himself an' man.

Tom Jason left his father's farm at 16 years uv age, an' dashed his name with boyish haste across the city's page; The country wuz too slow fur him, an' 'tash' he worshiped Sile. He couldn't live in Gungawamp, it hed no dash an' style.

He found a place an' went ter work an' rose ez bright boys do, An' jined the firm at 21 a "hustler through an' through." No scheme wuz big enough fur him ter handle any time, No hour wuz long enough ter work he could gain a dime;

No sum wuz big enough to save, an' so each year ter come He tried with all his might an' main ter double every sum. Ambitious, full uv youthful fire, he entered politics; An' snatched a moment now an' then fur clubs an' social cliques. A busy man, Tom Jason wuz, "A hustler through an' through."

Forever strivin' after gain, forever in a stew, An' tho' he was successful, ez the world looks on success, At 30 years his health broke down fur overwork an' stress. Deprived uv his great hope in life he sank in rapid pace, An' died still cryin' out fur gold ter save him from disgrace.

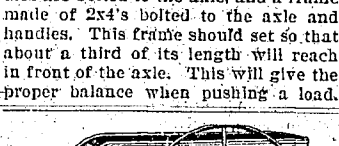
Two stuns pint straight at heaven's blue in Gungawamp's churchyard; One over in the corner, an' one on the boulevard. One is a stylish monument, a gran' like thing, ter see; An' one a 3-foot modest slab without no flagee.

One is Tom Jason's monument, an' one Sile Grover's stum. Two boys, plus friends fur sixteen year, whose lives so different run. One representin' dash an' style, an' stress an' worryment; The other, peace an' good pl' age an' humble life copat.

—Joe Cope, in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Farmer's Cart.

The wheelbarrow is one of the things no farmer who has much feeding or other heavy carrying to do can be without. For nearly everything a two-wheeled cart is handier and faster to handle than the barrow, and the farmer himself can construct it on a rainy day or idle spell. For running gear, a broken-down or disused cultivator, most farmyards have two or three—furnishes the best of wheels. The handles are bolted to the axle, and a frame made of 2x4's bolted to the axle and handles. This frame should set so that about a third of its length will reach in front of the axle. This will give the proper balance when pushing a load.



A HANDY CART.

Removable sideboards are made of wide boards. There are many places about a farm where this cart will be found convenient.—Ohio Farmer.

Care of Monthly Roses.

Two courses must be pursued in a severe climate in the winter care of tender roses. They may be taken up, removing the leaves, and place them in a box of soil, covering the roots as it is planted. In this way they may be kept in a cellar, maintaining some moisture in the soil, until spring and ready for replanting in the open. The other course is to leave them where they have grown, draw up some soil about the stems, and then cover all over securely with litter or leaves.

The best way to use evergreen branches, if one can get them, laying them over the plants, and then placing a thick covering of leaves or litter over all. It is also a further protection to box around the plants and cover with boards to keep out the wet—but this is not absolutely necessary. If the plants stand close enough together to be all covered with a large dry goods box, or a similar one, it will afford good protection in connection with the evergreen boughs or leaves.—Vick's Magazine.

Hereford Breeding Stock.

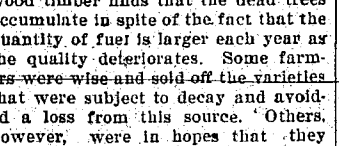
At the close of the exhibition in Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 27, 285 head of Hereford stock was sold at auction for \$35,000, or an average of about \$200 per head. Among the best prices paid was notice \$1,000 for a yearling cow and a yearling bull, \$1,100 for a young calf, B. & W. Price, \$1,200 for calf, Beau Donald VIII., \$1,800 for Eab of

Almas, a 3-year-old cow, and \$1,200 for cow Viola, \$1,000 for a 3-year-old bull, Lincoln 2d, and \$800 for yearling bull Alphonso. If those Western States do not have some good beef, to sell it will not be because they do not pay good prices for breeding stock.—American Cultivator.

About Cutting Wood.

Every farmer who plans to do a large season's work cannot overlook the importance of having his year's supply of fuel on hand and ready for use not later than April 1. With some it is not a very hard task, for in many localities where timber is scarce coal is largely used for heating and oil for cooking purposes. During the past ten years a number of different kinds of trees have been dying, and the farmer who owns ten or more acres of hard wood timber finds that the dead trees accumulate in spite of the fact that the quantity of fuel is larger each year as the quality deteriorates. Some farmers were wise and sold off the varieties that were subject to decay and avoided a loss from this source. Others, however, were in hopes that they would be able to use the diseased trees for fuel before they became worthless. Here is where they made a mistake. And this is why we see so many old dead trees in the woods. These are in some cases so rotten around the outside close to the bark, the sap wood,

that it requires some skill to split a block into stove wood without breaking a good many sticks in two. The illustration shows how one successful wood cutter does the work and seems to be very simple. At a, the block is split through the center, making two halves. The lines running from the outside to the heart are where it should be again split to make slabs like b. The cross marks on end of slab b tell their own story. In splitting off the outside slabs from b, always strike far enough toward the heart to get a section of sound timber with it. If you fail to do this it will break like c, and much of the block will be wasted.—American Agriculturist.

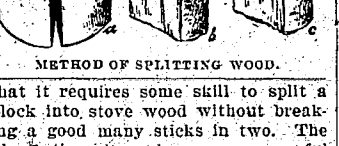


METHOD OF SPLITTING WOOD.

that it requires some skill to split a block into stove wood without breaking a good many sticks in two. The illustration shows how one successful wood cutter does the work and seems to be very simple. At a, the block is split through the center, making two halves. The lines running from the outside to the heart are where it should be again split to make slabs like b. The cross marks on end of slab b tell their own story. In splitting off the outside slabs from b, always strike far enough toward the heart to get a section of sound timber with it. If you fail to do this it will break like c, and much of the block will be wasted.—American Agriculturist.

Excellent Water Fountain.

Select one of the gallon size fruit cans and set it upside down in a tin cake dish from the 5-cent counter. Make two dents in the edge of the can, as shown, and fit a wire from one edge



of the plate up over the can, and down to the other side. It must hold the can firmly, but be readily slipped off when the can is to be filled. Punch a hole one-half inch up from the lower edge of the can, and the water will flow out as wanted.

The Seed Distribution Fake.

Who gets any real and lasting benefit from the Government free distribution of seeds? Most of our horticulturists will answer, "Nobody but the man who gets the contract for furnishing the seed." A writer suggests that this money, instead of being spent in this way, be divided up into generous-sized awards to be given to the men and women who develop and originate new and valuable varieties of fruits, grains, vegetables and grasses. As a rule, the person who has the genius and patience to develop something valuable has his product taken away from him by all nurserymen and seedmen getting it after the first year or so, thus enabling him to realize but little for his labor. A reward of this kind would be a great stimulus for workers in this direction, and we think, would result in great and permanent good.—Wallace's Farmer.

Saving the Trees.

In order to save the beautiful trees which it is necessary to remove in constructing the buildings for the Paris exposition an ingenious method has been devised by the engineers in charge of the enterprise. Trees, roots and the surrounding earth are inclosed in heavy plants bins built around them, and are then bodily lifted into the air and kept suspended there until the excavations and building foundations are completed, when, if there is room, the trees are let down into former positions. The plan has been found to work admirably, and it is so simple and practical that it might be adopted wherever it is necessary to disturb trees in the course of building operations.—New York Mail and Express.

Armour's Venture in Eggs.

It was learned recently that the Armour Packing Company completed arrangements for embarking in the business of separating the whites and yolks of eggs, canning them separately, freezing them and placing them on the market. During the last year the Armour have gone extensively into the egg business, and have succeeded in creating a great demand for the new product.

The eggs are canned at present some thirty dozen eggs are put up in a two-gallon can. When a baker uses thirty or forty dozen eggs in a day, it takes time to break the eggs and separate them under the old plan. The new venture promises to be a money saver for the large handlers of eggs.—New York Commercial.

Raising Pigs.

The sow three days before farrowing should be penned by herself. Feed corn and sweet milk until pigs are two weeks old in winter. They should have a dry, warm place to sleep, and their sow should care as regular as a feed once a day. At the age of one month the mother at first should have more than one quart of swill, and then gradually increase to one gallon, this twice a day.

A Business Transaction.

"I see by the papers that old Bullion's helress was married yesterday to that French Count."

"That so? Who gave the bride away?"

"Nobody. She was sold. It was discovered this morning that he is not a Count."—Omaha World-Herald.

Not Contagious.

The reminiscences and recollections of W. G. Grace, the veteran English cricketer, contain at least one good story—a joke made by Tom Emmett, a famous bowler.

One Saturday afternoon Emmett was howling for his club, but the fielders

dropped "catch" after "catch" with such systematic persistence that he lost his temper, threw the ball on the ground, and said:

"I'm not going to bowl any more. There's an epidemic on this ground, but thank heaven, it ain't catchin'!"

Non-Sinkable Boats.

The latest invention for saving life is a non-sinkable boat. If people would pay as much attention to the preservation of life in other ways there would be a great improvement. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a life preserver. It cures dyspepsia, indigestion and all forms of stomach trouble. It is an excellent tonic.

America has 50,000 girl typewriters.

In Chicago Just Now.

Relative (from beyond the suburbs)—"Mandy, who's that young fellow snoopin' around in the kitchen?"

City Niece—Never mind him, Aunt Ann. He's the hired girl—O'—ago Tribune.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Sold in 25c and 50c bottles. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

Wear Tattooed Whiskers.

The Ainu women in Japan tattoo their faces to give them the appearance of men with whiskers.

SYRUP OF FIGS

ACTS GENTLY ON THE KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

GLEANSSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY.

DISPELS COLDS, HEADACHES & FEVERS.

OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY.

TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS

BUY THE GENUINE—MAN'D BY CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. LOUISVILLE, KY. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y.

For the Grave.

A solicitor in a Georgia court is responsible for the following:

He overheard a conversation between his cook and a nurse, who were discussing a recent funeral of a member of their race, at which there had been a great profusion of flowers. The nurse said:

"When I die, don't plant no flowers on my grave, but plant a good old watermelon vine; and when it gets ripe, you come dat, and don't you eat it, but jes' bust it out der grave and let dat good old juice dribble down through de ground."

Mrs. R. Williams, of Fosterville, Ark., writes on Sept. 22nd: "My mother, who had been afflicted with Neuralgia and Rheumatism for eight years, being so bad in her arm that it was partially paralyzed, I learned of your '5 DROPS' and purchased a sample bottle. Seeing that it helped her so much, I ordered a dollar bottle, and after taking one-half of the large bottle her arm was all right, and I consider her entirely cured. '5 DROPS' is the most powerful specific known, free from opiates and perfectly harmless. It is a positive cure for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Backache, Asthma, Catarrh, La-Grappe and kindred diseases. Dollar size bottle, containing 300 doses, \$1.

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO.
264 East Lake street, Chicago.

Where the trouble lies, Pearl is found getting on all right at the bicycle school?

Ruby—No. She hasn't learned how to get on right. That's what keeps her back.

Where Twins Are Always Killed.

The natives of central Africa kill twins as soon as they are born and force the mother either to kill herself or become an outcast.

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains and when properly prepared tastes like the choicest grades of coffee, but costs only 1/4 as much. All grocers sell it. Be sure.

It is estimated that one grower destroys 100,000 mice every year.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for children soothes and cures the colic, wind, flatulency, and all the pains of the stomach.

JOHN M. SMYTH CO.

150 TO 166 WEST MADISON ST. CHICAGO

MAMMOTH MAIL ORDER HOUSE

This Beautiful Combination Bookcase \$13.95



This elegant Combination Bookcase is a highly useful as well as an ornamental piece of furniture. It is made of the fashionable golden oak, finished mahogany. The French beveled plate mirror in 12x12 inches. Between the writing desk and roving lower cabinet is a swelled front drawer with heavy cast brass handles. The total height of the case is 70 inches and the width 44 inches. The glass door is of extra thickness and the four shelves are adjustable. \$13.95 is what you must take advantage of.

MAMMOTH CATALOGUE

In which is listed at lowest wholesale prices everything to eat and use, is furnished on receipt of only 10¢ to partly pay postage or expressage and as evidence of good faith the 10¢ is allowed on first purchase amounting to \$1.00 or above.

FREE

Checklist of 1000 items to be sent to you. Write for it. No charge.

PENSIONS DOUBLE QUICK!

Write Capt. C. F. BELL, Pension Agent, Washington, D.C.

CARTER'S INK

Black & green, for printer and user. No. 40-100

SCREENED DR. HARRISON'S EYE WATER

When writing to advertisers please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

A MOTHER'S ADVICE.

If you want to please the men,
Daughter mine;
Learn a little bit of art,
Some good poetry by heart,
Languages to wit impart,
Music fine.
Know the proper way to dress,
How to comfort and caress,
Dance a little, gossip less,
Daughter mine.

If you want to please the men,
Daughter mine;
Study how to mix a cake,
Learn to stew and boil and bake,
Say you cook for cooking's sake,
How divine.
Be a housewife, all the rest,
Counts but little, truth confessed,
Such girls always marry best,
Daughter mine.

PICKLED ONIONS.

By Susan Archer Weiss.

"Talking o' pickles," said Uncle Lyman, tilting his shuck-bottomed chair back against the blue-painted wainscot, and crossing one knee over the other, "did I ever tell you gals what happened to me along o' a jar o' pickled inguns?"

Three bright pairs of eyes turned upon him, and three eager voices implored him to tell the story.

"Wal, 'twas when I was 'bout the age o' Lyman there—high upon 21—and I had jest come down to be clerk in Uncle Steve's new store at Three Pine-Port. 'Bout good-looking and—try well-dressed, and considerably of a lady's man inter the bargain, I cut quite a figger 'mongst the Pine-Port folks; and before I'd been there two weeks, had got inter the good graces o' most o' the gals, and set the country sparks mad as painted Indians.

"Wal, 'twas one o' the lot that had took my eye from the first—a sweet, purty, critter, little creature as ever lived, with big, brown eyes, and a nursed-up cherry mouth, and the neatest little figger, round and plump as a partridge.

"Half the boys was in love with her, but she didn't seem to keer overmuch for any o' 'em; and the idee struck me that it would be a good thing to cut 'em all out and show what I could do with even such a shy, skittish little creature as Kitty Kinsey.

"So the first time I had a chance—I remember 'twas at Miss Miller's quilt-party—I set up to her, and danced with her most o' the time, and tucked her into supper, and caught her every time at Blind-man's Buff, and ended by walkin' home with her through the pine woods—in the moonlight—and squeezin' her hand.

"She seemed pleased enough; and so it went on for a week or two, and I used to see the eyes grow brighter and her cheeks redder whenever I came in sight. But at last people began to talk, and wonder when the wedding was a-comin' off. And as I hadn't the fust idee o' gettin' married at that time, and Kitty's big brother Tom was expected home shortly, I began to think I'd better get out of the scrape in good time.

"Poor little Kitty! I remember how surprised her big brown eyes looked when I asked Louisa Parker, right afore her face, for the pleasure o' seein' her to Miss Clarke's tea party next evenin'. She didn't say a word, nor show any vexation; but at the party she was mighty quiet-like, and I began to feel powerful meek and low-down. And then, all of a sudden, she seemed to make up her mind to let me go, and she began laughin' and talkin' with Mark Daffron, just as I was a-doin'—with Louisa Parker, and flatterin' herself, poor little thing, that I couldn't see through it.

"As to Mark, he was that pert and stuck up with her seemin' to like him that I could a' chucked him out o' the window; and at last I went up and told her, afore his face, that I would claim the Virginity reel, as we'd always danced it together.

"But she said, in a demure sort o' way, that maybe we'd danced it so often together that we'd got tired and wanted a change.

"And then she walked off with Mark, and I seen that feller a-grinnin' to himself like Punch at Zeb Jones' terbacker shop door.

"Wal, gals, afore that party was over, I made a mighty discovery. I found out to my own surprise, that I was acco'ly in love with Kitty Kinsey. But whether she was as much in love with me as I had all along fancied, it wasn't so easy to discover; for she put on all sorts o' tantalizin' airs, and snubbed me, and carried on with the other fellers, till, what between love o' her and jealousy o' them, I was well nigh mad as a hornet.

"Two or three weeks went on in this way. I tried my best to get back into Kitty's favor; but she seemed mightily indifferent to me and my doins, and let Mark Daffron take her round to the dance parties and prayer meetings. 'Haw, 'haw, what folks called a risin' young farmer, but to my idee awful humbly, and his doins not to compare to my city-cut; so I knew all along that Kitty couldn't r'ly have took up with him, only just a little put out about me and Louisa Parker.

"So I dropped Louisa and let her go, and went to Kitty; but she was that skittish that I never could git a hold on her, and she kep' me dancin' round, till I determined to do somethin' despit to bring her to the p'int.

"One evenin' I was goin' past her house, when I saw her a settin' at the side kitchen window, lookin' mighty dreary and quiet, but as purty as a plecter, with all her brown curls fluttarin' in the breeze, and her plump, dimpled face as fresh as the apple-blossoms shinin' the window. I wondered if she was thinkin' o' me. But jest then she looked up and saw me, and answered my bow with a little keener loss of her head, and looked down ag'in, and pulled a big basket o' somethin' towards her, as if she hadn't seen me, and I went on feelin' altogether low spirited and despit.

"But all of a sudden an idee struck me. Uncle Steve meant to send me up to town next day on business, and I'd be away 'bout a week. I hurried

to the store, wrote a note to Kitty, biddin' her far-well, and hintin' that I might never come back ag'in, as she'd treated me so cruel. Then I called little Pete and went slyly round to the lane that led past the house. I told him to go right into the yard and give the note to Miss Kitty, as she set that in full view of where I could see her through the lilac bushes inside the fence.

"Wal, I saw Kitty reach down her dimpled arm with the sieve rolled up, and take the note. Then I watched her. She read it and dropped it in her lap; and then I saw her purty brown eyes begin to wink, and she put up a corner of her apron to wipe away the tears; then she looked at the note ag'in, and the tears kep' comin' faster, and I caught a sort o' sob; and at last she dropped her head on the window sill for a minute, seemin' mightily distressed, and after awhile jumped up and with her apron to her eyes, ran right out o' the kitchen, jest as her Aunt 'Mira came in at the yard door.

"Wal, that evenin' I felt that I couldn't stay away from Kitty. My heart sort o' reproached me for the sufferin' I caused her; and when I thought of her distress over that cruel note, I made up my mind to go right straight to her and tell her that I loved her, and that if she would only confess that she loved me, nothin' should ever tear us apart.

"When I knocked at the door, Miss 'Mira opened it and looked at me in a cool sort o' way. I asked for Kitty.

"Why, I don't know as Kitty can see anybody this evenin'," she said, in a doubtful kind o' way.

"Is she sick?" says I, feelin' a little uneasy about the effect o' that note.

"No, 'twas just sick," says she.

"Engaged?"

"No, nor engaged. It's only that it isn't jest convenient this evenin'. She had to excuse herself from seein' Mark Daffron.

"But, Miss 'Mira, I'm going away to-morrow, and wish very particular to see her. Don't you think she'd come down for a minute or two?"

"I don't know, she said; still doubtful; but come later the parlor, and I'll go out and see."

"Wal, I waited a good while in the parlor. I heard some rummin' about overhead, and Miss 'Mira called down to Betsy to bring up the vinegar and peppermint; and I began to feel r'ly alarmed 'bout Kitty—poor, tender-hearted little creature!

"She come in at last—shy and distant, with eyes that showed she'd been cryin'. Instead of comin' up to me, she went 'way off to the farthest corner of the room; and when I changed my seat nigher, to hers, she looked startled like, and wriggled into the next furthest chair.

"Miss Kitty," says I, mighty soft, "I found I couldn't bring myself to go away without seein' you again."

"As you really goin' for good?" says she, softly.

"It will depend upon you whether I do or not," I answered, gloomy like.

"Me?" says she, lookin' mighty innocent and surprised.

"I looked at her a minute, then I says:

"Oh, Kitty, why will you make me and myself miserable? Haven't I been suffered enough? Haven't I been punished sufficient for my foolishness? Why can't you be open and frank, and let us be happy again?"

"'Lo!' says she, lookin' a little proud like—'Mr. Santos, I don't understand you."

"Don't understand me? Do you mean to say, Kitty, that you do not know that I love you?"

"I might have thought you liked me, once," says she, movin' away as I jogged my cheer higher. "But it don't matter now that it's over," she added, with a little laugh.

"And you don't keer for me, Kitty? You don't keer a bit about my goin' away never to come back?" I said, fixin' my eyes upon her, and feelin' that I certainly had her now at close quarters.

"'Lo,' says she, 'of course I'd be sorry to say goodby forever to anybody I know.'"

"Kitty," says I, solemnly, "did you get a note from me this evenin'—a few hours ago?"

"Yes, I did."

"And when you read it, did you not keer one bit that I was goin' away?"

"Why," says she, openin' her eyes a little, and sort o' colorin'—why, I don't see as I ought to keer more about it than if anybody else was goin'."

"I tried to take a hold of her hand; she drew it away quick and looked embarrassed.

"Kitty, you can't no longer deceive me," says I, very serious. "You try to hurt and worry me by portendin' that you keer nothin' for me."

"'Portendin'?" interrupted she, turnin' very red.

"Yes—I seen you this evenin', Kitty, when you got my note. I seen your tears and heard your sobs, as you read it."

"You did?"

"Yes; from over the lilac bushes by the fence. If you really did not keer for me, why should you have giv' 'way to such emotion and distress?"

"She stared at me a minute, then put her handkerchief to her face and burst into tears.

"You may haf now," says I, a little riled, but can you deny that you cried when you read that note?"

"'No,' says she, 'I don't deny it.'"

"Then, Kitty, darlin', I says, very tender-like, 'why did you shed them tears?'"

"'Because,' says she, lookin' up—'because I was—was—'"

"What, dearest Kitty? Won't you confess to me?"

"'Because I couldn't help it; I was peelin' inguns,' says she, quietly.

THE JOKER'S BUDGET.

Do You Know Him?
There is a man in our town
Who thinks he's wondrous wise;
And when there is an argument
He is willing to advise.
But when there's labor to be done
'Tis him with smile so bland,
Looks wiser yet and shakes his head,
But he never lends a hand.

How She Lost Him.
He—Positively, you're the first girl I ever kissed.
She—I felt like it—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Worth Seeing.
"Billy, your wife is a very stylish dresser."
"Stylish? Wait till you see our cook."

Consistent.
Dyspeptic Patron—See here, this coffee's cold.
Waiter—Sure! This is a quick-lunch joint. If the coffee was hot you wouldn't have time to drink it—Catholic Standard.

Remnant Refreshment.
"What do you think my boarders call bread pudding?"
"Goodness knows."
"They call it rag-time dessert."—Detroit Free Press.

Missed His Vacation.
Patient—You should have gone into the army, doctor.
Doctor—Why so?
Patient—Judging by the way you charge your friends you would be able to completely annihilate an enemy.

Subtle Flattery.
Hicks—How did you ever manage to borrow \$20 of that stranger?
Wicks—Oh, easy enough. He's a Philadelphian, you know, and when I began talking with him I asked him if he wasn't a New Yorker.—Somerville Journal.

Cause and Effect.
"Why were the neighbors all rushing to her house the other night?"
"Thought she was selling for help. Come to find out, she was only trying to repeat a verse she had picked up at the grand opera."—Detroit Free Press.

The Two Points of View.
Old Morgan—If you know how hard it is to get money together you would not be so eager to squander it.
Young Morgan—If you know what fun there is in spending money you wouldn't give your life to saving it.—Boston Transcript.

Had a Reason for It.
Blotches—What has come over Bjonas? He's so insufferably stuck up that one scarcely dares speak to him.
Slobbs—A second cousin of his was once shaved by the same barber who trimmed the whiskers of a man whose wife's sister's step-niece went to school with Dewey.

A Brilliant Finish.
"I saw him kiss you just before he was leaving," said the sour-visaged aunt, and she said it in a regular dull-thud tone.
"Yes, auntie."

Well, I can realize that it would be the last thing he would think of," and she sallied out as though she had scored every possible point.

Her Pleasing Fault.
"I hear that you are calling on Miss Perkleigh pretty regularly."
"Yes."

"Thought you used to say the only thing she could do with any success was to sit and giggle at nothing."
"I know it. She's still that way. Keeps so busy at that she never has time to play or sing rag-time songs."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Misled by the Sign.
Sergeant Brown—Halt! you can't go in there.
Private McGinnis—Phony not?

Sergeant Brown—Because it's the General's tent, blockhead.
Private McGinnis—Then, phony in the device have they got 'prolinate over the door?"

Willing to Assist.
The gradual accumulation of wealth in a few hands," said the rich young man, "is a serious problem."

"True," replied the poor girl, "but in individual cases the danger may be at least partially eliminated by securing the proper assistance in disposing of what accumulates. There are, you know, some fields of human endeavor in which woman is pre-eminent."—Chicago Post.

Becoming Densely Inhabited.
Hiram—If I had any desire to explore around the Polar regions, I believe I'd try making a trip to the South Pole.

Silas—Why not try the North Pole?
Hiram—Oh, there's been so many other fellows gone that direction lately that a fellow wouldn't git very far without being overhauled by some relief expedition or other.—Puck.

Acoustically Perfect.
Whoppers—Toppers has just got up a new pronouncing dictionary that ought to make his fortune. There's no trouble in understanding it.
Longbow—How's that?

Whoppers—It runs through a phonograph.—Puck.

Her Point of View.
He—That tall young man dancing with Miss Dashing was originally intended for the church, I understand.
She—Indeed! I could easily imagine that he had been cut out for the steeple.

About the Size of It.
Hixon—But the law can never make a man honest.
Dixon—No; but it can make him awfully uncomfortable when he is dishonest.

Her Intellectual Career.
Miss Jinks is literary."
"What has she written?"
"She doesn't write at all; she just asks authors to give her their autographs."

AN HEROIC FRENCH NURSE.

The Cross of the Legion of Honor Bestowed on Mother Mary Teresa.

In presence of all the French troops guarding the capital of Tonquin the Governor General bestowed the Cross of the Legion of Honor on Mother Mary Teresa, Superior of the Sisters of Charity in that empire. The troops were drawn up in the little plaza of the city in a square surrounding a platform, on which were the Governor General and his staff.

The General, in a solemn and impressive tone, addressed her as follows:

"Mother Mary Teresa, when you were twenty years of age you received a wound from a cannon ball while assisting one of the wounded on the field at Balaklava. In 1859 the shell from a mitrailleuse laid you prostrate in the front ranks of the battlefront of Magenta. Since then you have been in Syria, in China, and in Mexico, and if you were not wounded it was not because you have not exposed yourself."

"In 1870 you were taken up in Reims, hofen covered with many a sabre wound. Such deeds of heroism you have crowned a few weeks ago with one of the most heroic actions which history records. A grenade fell upon the ambulance which was under your charge—you took up the grenade in your arms; you smiled upon the wounded who looked at you with feelings of dismay; you carried it a distance of eighty metres. On laying it down you noticed that it was going to burst; you threw yourself on the ground; it burst; you were seen covered with blood, but when persons came to your assistance you rose up smiling, as is your wont. You were scarcely recovered from your wound when you returned to the hospital whence I have now summoned you."

Then the General made her kneel down, and drawing his sword, touched her lightly with it three times on the shoulder and placed the Cross of the Legion of Honor on her habit, saying:

"I put upon you the cross of the brave in the name of the French people and army. No one has gained it by more deeds of heroism, nor by a life so completely spent in self-abnegation for the benefit of your brothers and the service of your country. Soldiers, present arms!"

The troops saluted, the drums and bugles rang out, the air was filled with loud acclamations, and all was jubilation and excitement as Mother Teresa arose; her face suffused with blushes, and asked:

"General, are you done?"

"Yes," said he.

"Then I will go back to the hospital"—Catholic Youth.

Small Boys Dragged About.
"I am always made sorry when I ride in the cars, through the shopping districts particularly," said the woman to the New York Times man. "To see the mothers ill-treat small boys. It is ethical cruelty, but quite as disastrous as physical ill-treatment might be, it seems to me. I see poor little fellows of seven or eight—nice little men who would be manly if they were allowed to be, pulled around in the cars, out of the cars, pushed into that seat and out of it into another as if they were so many little dummies. They usually are very nearly that; for seven or eight years of such pushing and pulling is enough to take all the spirit out of a small boy unless he has unusual vigor of character."

A boy of that age ought to be beginning to look out for his mother and finding seats for her. Occasionally a sensible mother, who treats her boy like a human being, is to be found, and it is a pleasure to see the two together. The boy who is dragged around like a little muf during the early part of his life is apt to come to himself after a time if he is not entirely ruined, and then he goes to an opposite extreme, is rude and self-asserting, while he is trying to establish an equilibrium; and the mother can't imagine what the trouble is."

The Supply of White Oak Giving Out.
The supply of white oak timber in this country, used extensively and almost exclusively for shipbuilding, of the most durable kind is becoming exhausted. A report received at the Navy Department from an expert who is investigating the subject says the material in Ohio has become scarce, and no timber of equal quality is to be found in any other State. Every year, he says, from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 feet of this timber is shipped to Quebec, and thence to Liverpool, where it is used by British shipbuilders. It is the general opinion that within ten years there will be no available white oak timber in Ohio. The naval constructors say this presents a serious situation, although it is not so calamitous as it would be were one not now in steel navy. Still, we use the white oak in the construction of small boats, and to a limited extent in the docking of warships.

Soldiers' Ingenuity.
One of the most durable and serviceable arrangements for letter envelopes has been devised by the soldiers in the Philippines from native bamboo. A piece of this material about a foot long is carefully cut and scraped. One end is usually cut at the joint of the bamboo rod, so that the end is closed. By nature the rod is hollow, and the whole construction forms a tube. The letters are made into a roll and then shoved into the hollow bamboo. Through the open end a pin is placed, thus keeping the letters from falling out. In many instances, because gum was not available to paste paper on the tube, upon which to place the address, the soldiers cut on the bamboo the name of the person to whom the letter was consigned.—Eastern Daily Press.

Ice can be rapidly cut into cakes by an Iowa man's machine, which can be operated by either power or manual force, having a system of gears by which a circular saw is rapidly revolved, the latter being mounted at the end of a pivoted beam, which can be adjusted to the proper depth.

In Sweden there is a telephone for every twenty-three of the inhabitants. In that country the telephone service has attained to a high state of perfection.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

One of the most striking features of the war in South Africa is the ignorance about the Boers which is manifested by the British army staff.

"Luncheon is a superfluity, as any man will discover if he will try doing without it for the period of one month," says the New York World.

It is found that wireless telegrams are likely to become confused if several are transmitted at once. Mr. Marconi can hardly expect to have the entire earth to himself every time he sends a message.

Statistics show that Germany leads the world in the publication of educational works, the arts and sciences, belles lettres and travel; France in history, poetry and the drama; Italy in political economy, and England in novels.

Of course, an American syndicate has bought the San Juan battlefield and will preserve it as it is, with trenches and blockhouses. They then will probably put a fence around it and let you in for 10 cents. Cuba is learning things.

And now the scientists have discovered microbes in the preservatives used in canning and bottling food, and advocate that they be done away with. Next thing we know the microbes will be infesting chloride of lime and things like that. Nothing is safe from it.

It is the opinion of a German oculist that the use of the ordinary slates by school children tends to produce short-sightedness. As a substitute he recommends pen and ink or an artificial white slate with black pencil. The latter have been introduced in some of the German schools.

Twelve inch guns of an improved pattern are to take the place of the thirteen inch guns in the three new battleships. The new "Kearsarge" has answered every expectation up to the present, and it is her success which has led to an unhesitating application of the superimposed turrets.

Among the new adventures in the egg industry is that of marketing of the egg by weight. The Dominion of Canada has already introduced a bill in Parliament regulating the sale of eggs by weight. The act provides that "unless otherwise agreed upon between the buyer and seller, eggs shall be sold by weight, and the weight equivalent to a dozen shall be a pound and a half," which is equal to fifteen pounds to the "long hundred," which is 40 dozen as demanded by the British market.

In 1897 the corn crop of this country was nearly 2,000,000,000 bushels and must now considerably exceed that amount. Considering that use in manufacturing has been found for every pound of a ton of cornstarch, it may be roughly imagined what value will be added to the country's domestic and exported wealth by utilization of material much of which was formerly looked upon as worse than useless or left to rot in the ground. It is, perhaps, the most impressive lesson given for a long time in the value of the by-product. The American corn grower is changed at once into a producer for more than a dozen different demands, all of them apparently with a permanent place in industry.

Convict labor is in demand in Georgia, and prices are rising, to the benefit of the state. Formerly the leases of convicts paid the state only \$11 per head yearly, but the new law in addition to securing humane treatment for the prisoners, has resulted in greatly increased prices for their services. Under the latest bids few of the convicts were farmed out for less than \$100, and one lessee has recently sold his bunch of fifty convicts to another contractor at a handsome profit.

The latest report of the United States Land Commissioner shows that Uncle Sam has 929,308,000 acres of land which he is anxious to give away or sell for a song. Much of it is not fit for agricultural purposes, but then the mineral development boom, which can't tell what the rough lands may be worth with respect to that? It might pay men with money to invest to look up even the lands that are considered worthless.

The discovery that we owe our alphabet, the very foundation of our civilization, to a people of Chinese affinities, is rather dampening to our pride of race. But that is not the only thing in which the Mongolian intellect has been the pioneer of progress. The Chinese were the first printers, and it was they who first invented gunpowder and the mariner's compass. It is possible to mention four possessions of our modern civilization more absolutely fundamental than the alphabet, the printing press, the compass and gunpowder?

Among the many incidents and phases of life in France set forth in the special cable letter from Paris observes the New York Herald the most curious perhaps is the case of a man who on the occasion of his son's wedding called himself a baron. Assuming put on trial for this false assumption of title, he explained to the jury that his purpose was to make a brilliant match for his children. "Men don't care for titles," he said, "but they have such a great prestige in the eyes of the women." The fact that he was acquitted would indicate that the jury did not take a very serious view of the offence, but the hunger for titles in republican France and the reason assigned for it are very suggestive.

In order to save the beautiful trees which it is necessary to remove in constructing the buildings for the Paris Exposition an ingenious method has been devised by the engineers in charge of the enterprise. Trees, roots and the surrounding earth are enclosed in heavy plank bins built around them, and are then hoisted into the air and kept suspended there until the excavations and build-

ing foundations are completed, when, if there is room, the trees are let down into their former positions. The plan has been found to work admirably, and it is so simple and practical that it might be adopted wherever it is necessary to disturb trees in the course of building operations.

The Indiana State Geologist in his annual report says that during the last five years pipe lines have been extending toward the heart of the natural gas field. Until now the center is less than 150 square miles. All the gas producing rock is now more or less intimately connected, and whatever tends to reduce the supply in one part of the field has the same effect on all parts. This is shown by a remarkable reduction in pressure. In three years the pressure sank from 264 to 181 pounds and the average pressure at which a well has to be abandoned is between 130 and 150 pounds. Petroleum will probably replace the gas in the greater portion of the rock and while it lasts can be used as fuel, but the supply like that of natural gas is limited.

An ambitious colony of Mormons is planning to make a second Salt Lake City in Alberta. The settlement in the far North was started a few years ago by two hundred Mormons, who "trekked" away from Utah 700 miles into the Northern wilderness. Their first town, which they named Cardston, is quite flourishing, having a cheese factory, a creamery, a grist mill, a saw mill, several stores, and a graded public school. Four other towns have been established, and each has its school. Although fifty miles from a railroad, the colonists are prospering, and find a market for their products, among which last year was 100,000 bushels of wheat. Polygamy is not practised, and the colonists have the friendship of their neighbors. Although their principal pursuit is farming, they find opportunity for sociability. Each spring the population of Cardston moves out into the fields to begin the farming operations, and during the summer the families have their residences far apart. But when the crops have been harvested, the people return to the town for the winter.

Do not despise the hen: The hen annually earns more than the total value of the wheat crop, more than the total value of the cotton crop, and is still chucking cheerily away, though she had done nothing remarkable after all. It is estimated that in this country there are more than 350,000,000 chickens, which produce annually about 14,000,000,000 eggs. These eggs are worth to poultrymen and farmers \$175,000,000, while the sale of poultry for table consumption, at a conservative estimate, will equal \$130,000,000. Assuming that each hen is worth 30 cents, the entire breed—foot—up—\$105,000,000. This places the total product of the humble hen at \$410,000,000 a year. All the eggs in the country only amount to a total value of \$370,000,000 in round numbers. British hens would give up in despair if it were intimated to them that they ought to supply all the eggs the population over there can consume. In fact, the number of hens is so very inadequate that over 1,300,000,000 eggs, worth \$20,000,000, are imported in Britain every year to make up the deficiency of the home supply. Large numbers of eggs are also imported into the United States from Canada. The possibilities of the poultry business seem practically without limit.

One of the Troubles of a Rich Man.
According to his own admission, Henry Willard, one of the two surviving brothers of the three who were famous in Washington hotel history for a third of a century, is in failing health, although he is active as a cat on his feet and has every appearance of robust vitality. Henry Willard is one of the wealthy men of Washington. He retired from active business several years ago—that is to say, he retired as much as he could. A day ago a friend met him on the street and inquired about his health.

"I am feeling badly," was the reply. "I do not sleep well. I toss all night long, and wake up, unrefreshed. I do not know what I am going to do."

Thinking to "jolly" him the friend remarked: "If I were as comfortably fixed as you, I think I would sleep soundly. I certainly would not lose sleep from worry."

"I am not so sure of that," rejoined the old man, and his voice took on a querulous tone. "I am not so sure what you would do if you were in my place. Why, just think of it! Suppose you had from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 lying idle in the bank all the time, and had to worry about investing it. Maybe you wouldn't find it so blamed easy to sleep as you think. Just think of it—all that money not earnin' a dollar!"—Chicago Post.

The Income of Ministers and of Physicians.
Altogether it must be admitted that the medical man, inadequate as his earnings may be, is much more fortunate than the clergyman. The latter, it is true, gets his rent free, with occasional yearly donations of potatoes, hay, flour, and the like, but his living expenses must be within the limits of an income scarcely equal to that of an average mechanic with regular daily employment.

It is somewhat of a surprise to learn that a first-class clergyman in a country town averages only from \$500 to \$800 a year salary, while those in the large cities are not enough above these figures to make up the relative differences in incidental expenses of living. The latter amounts are said to range from \$1,000 to \$1,200 yearly. Certainly the average doctor must do better than this, otherwise he must either run in debt or look for some other occupation. If the doctor in practice must make any living at all, he is bound to calculate